TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION.

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THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. WEDNESDAY MORNING. NOVEMBER 21, 1877. NO 228

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

ORDINARY ADVERTISEMENTS, per square: One insertion, $1; two insertions, $1 50; three insertions, $2 00; six insertions, $3 50; twelve insertions, $6 50; twenty-four insertions $10 00.

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NOTICES OF WANTS, to Rent, Lost and found Boarding, 21 words, 30 cents each insertion.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 21, 1877

GOLD opened in New York yesterday at 105¾, and closed at 105¾.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed yesterday in New York at 11 3 16; in Liverpool at 6⅝.

MATTERS are certainly getting serious in Macon when, after the defeat of the especial champion of Milledgeville, the following langusge is used in his paper, the Macon Telegraph and Messenger:

But fortunately the vaults of several opulent bankers and gentlemen lie invitingly open if the state needs any funds for removal.

THE most prominent statesmen in our state have given their opinions, in writing, over their own signatures, that Atlanta ought to be the capital of the state. Not a single man with any reputation outside of his own county has given such an opinion in favor of Milledgeville. When a man writes in favor of Milledgeville it is anonymously and these communications appear frequently as if they had all been written by one man.

No one has answered the arguments of Mr. Stephens, Gen. Toombs, Mr. Hill, Judges Augustus and William Reese, Maj Ganahl, Judge Wright and others. Why not try to answer it? Let some of the distinguished men who favor Milledgeville answer these arguments over their own signatures. It is not fair to let a few hard run editors butt their brains out trying to answer such hard questions.

"THE PHŒNIX."

Milton Nobles at DeGive's Last Night

Considering the unpropitious character of the weather a fair audience assembled at the opera house to witness the second and last presentation of "The Phœnix." It is perhaps useless to attempt a formal criticism of either the dramatic merits of the production or the manner of its presentation. The programme characterizes it as "a typical American drama," which is at least in definite enough to be satisfactory. Were we disposed to criticise the literary mechanism of "The Phœnix"—and much of it is open to criticism—we should take the characterization of the programme as a text and admit that the play is a little too typically American—a trifle too sentimental—to satisfy the taste of the more fastidious. Nevertheless, we should go to witness it again, and, as like as not, forget its incongruities in the enjoyment of the effective manner in which it is put upon the stage and in thoroughly sympathising with the unmistakable vein of human nature which permeates every portion of the drama. Mr. Nobles has cunningly escaped writing the American play for which the critics—headed by dapper little Willie Winter—have been clamoring and bawling these many days. Properly toned down by some one who has a horror of the sensational, a keen eye for crudities, and a mania for obliterating the incongruous wherever found, "The Phœnix," would indeed be a remarkably wholesome contribution to the American drama.

Mr. Nobles, albeit he carries repression a little farther than the text and spirit of the play seem to call for, is a very vigorous actor. His style is not calculated to split the ears of the groundlings, but it is such as to enlist the interest and hearty sympathy of the audience from the very first, and these he retains to the end. The action on Mr. Nobles is supported are rather above average, a fact that adds not a little to the success of the play. Without going into details, we may mention Mr. Alonzo Schwartz, who, as "Moses Solomons," the Jew, carried the house by storm, and Miss Fanny L Burt, who in addition to her versatility as an actress, possesses a voice of rare sweetness, flexibility and compass.

A NEW FERRALIZER

A Rich Discovery in Georgia.

It really appears that the resources of Georgia are inexhaustible. The establishment of the geological bureau, and

THE TAPPING OF THE GEOLOGIST

has brought to light numberless treasures that were before not dreamed of. Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, etc., have been discovered in enormous quantities, and lately Dr. Little has been looking into something new.

He has found large deposits of green sand a marl that is considered an exceedingly valuable fertilizer because of the large percentage of potash in it. It also has a small per cent of phosphoric acid. It has a regular commercial value, and in New Jersey, where it is found in quantity, it is an important article of sale. In 1868, that state alone sold 200,000 tons of it as an export, besides 700,000 tons that was used inside of the state. The price of this at the marl pits

WAS OVER $ 00 0:0

There are plentiful formations of this fertilizer found in Stewart, Houston, Twiggs and Pulaski counties. The analysis of a specimen taken from below Rose Hill, in Houston county, shows that it is exceedingly rich. It is probable that this new resource will very soon be worked.

LOCAL PADDINGS.

—Winter is here at last.

—Bill Moore's paper, "The Evening News," was started in Augusta yesterday evening.

—Col. L P Grant is building a fine three story brick store next to Hunnicutt & Bellingrath's, on Peachtree street. It will be occupied when finished by Nunnally, Hallman & Co.

—The First Methodist church will be completed by the time the Sunday school convention of the world, meets here in March.

—Rev. Joseph L Key and Gen. C E Evans are mentioned as Dr Harrison's possible successors in First Methodist church.

—The Catholic library will open sometime next week under the most flattering auspices. It is said that the shelves will have nearly 1 500 volumes to begin with. The reading room will be a specialty with the library.

J. Hammond for the Legislature.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 19, 1877.

Colonel N J Hammond:

SIR: We the undersigned recognizing the valuable services rendered by you in the convention recently held in Atlanta, and believing it important to the interests of the people of Georgia, and of the county of Fulton, and for the proper construction framed by that convention by appropriate legislation that there should be men in the next general assembly thoroughly conversant with the provisions of that instrument, respectfully ask you to allow your name to be used as a candidate for member of the house of representatives:

Benj E Crane, L Rosenfield, W J Garrett, M C Morgan, Young Garrett, D Rosenberger, Robt J Lowry, J W Rucker, Jno C Ransom, Beerman & Kuhrt, S M Inman, R D Spalding, W T Turner, John Stephens, T L Langston, John R Gramling, W H Cody, M Mahoney, D B Langston, C W Marsh, J H Ketner, John H Flynn, Julius L Brown, J N Langston, Henry Hinch, James Banks, R J Godfrey, C A Collier, Jno T McGuire, W A Fuller, Amos Fox, Thomas Alexander, P J Kenny, H W Cottingham, H C Grubb, A B Culberson, V Dunning, Lewis H Clarke, John Keely, M & J Hirsch, D C Leonard, Joseph R Brown, Wm H Howell, M C Blanchard, L H Muse, D Mayer, L H Bradfield, E L Connally, R R Evans, W H Burke, A De T Lawrence, G S Lowndes, J W Rankin, A L Holbrook, Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, R J Griffin, Howard, Wood & Co, Walter L Taylor, C A Pitts, R G Tidwell, Joseph Thompson, T W Gordon, E P Chamberlin, L H Carter James W Morrow, Hoke Smith, W H Fuller, Robt Winship, B F Abbott, James R Wylie, W T Felppa, W T Wall, J F Burke, W B Cox, W R Hill, Geo Thompson, jr, J H Fitten, T H Clarke & Co, H M Clarke, Robert C Clarke, J C Kilpatrick, E Y Clarke.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 20, 1877.

Gentlemen: Your flattering request of the 19th inst., has been received.

Very grateful am I for your endorsement of my past conduct. For, next to the consciousness of having tried to do my duty, I can here have no higher reward for effort than the approval of my fellow citizens.

Nor could you offer me a stronger incentive for future exertions than the suggestion that I may be of service to our county and our grand old commonwealth. You may use my name as you wish. And should our fellow citizens share your generous confidence in me and elect me as one of Fulton's representatives, I will serve her and the state to the best of my humble ability.

Respectfully your ob't serv't,

N. J. HAMMOND.

THE FEDERAL FOCUS.

"SITTING BULL AND KING RUTHERFORD"

Thurman on Naturalizing the Indians—The South Carolina Senatorial Contest—A Lively Spat Over the Eustis Case—The Ohio Senator Leading the Debate—How the Privileges and Elections Committee is Doing its Duty—Mrs. Hayes's Government Temperance Association.

IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—In the senate, the bill naturalizing the Indians was postponed to December. During the debate, Mr. Thurman said he saw no necessity for the passage of this bill There was nothing in our laws now to exclude an Indian from naturalization, the word "white" having been stricken out. The provision in this bill allowing the Indian to retain his tribal interests would

WORK MISCHIEF.

It would enable the Indian to become a citizen and at the same time give him the benefit of the immense sums annually distributed to his tribe by the government. He was apprehensive that the bill, if it should become a law, might give a little trouble if that chief, Sitting Bull, or, as the French called him, "Boeuf Assayant," and his tribe should happen to come over, the commissioners sent to meet him not being so fortunate as the commissioners who went to New Orleans and toiled

PACKARD'S NEGROES

away from him. [Laughter.] If they had tolled Sitting Bull into this country and one of his braves should become a citizen of the United States, and should then claim a part of the annuity that belonged to Sitting Bull and his band, he (Mr Thurman) ventured that Sitting Bull would "fly to him, not exactly in the words, but exactly with the idea:

"UNDER WHICH KING, BEZONIAN?

Speak or die!" Under King Sitting Bull or King Rutherford? [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Thurman, continuing his argument, expressed the hope that the time would come when the Indians would adopt the habits of civilized life and become citizens of the United States. Until that time the government should treat them kindly and keep all the treaty stipulations with them.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONTEST.

After the executive session, Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, submitted a resolution that the committee on privileges and elections be discharged from further consideration of the credentials of M. C. Butler as senator from South Carolina.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, suggested to his friend from Ohio, (Mr. Thurman), that the resolution be withheld till to-morrow morning unless something was to be gained by taking it up this afternoon. The motion to discharge the committee was unexpected, and several senators who would like to be heard in regard to this matter were not here to day The senator from Vermont (Mr Edmunds) was out of the city to-day, but would return to-morrow.

A SINGLE OBJECTION

to-day would prevent the consideration of the resolution, though he (Mr. Conkling) did not desire to make such objection. Mr. Thurman said he had not intimated that a vote on this resolution would be taken to-day. He merely desired to have it taken up now so as it would come up as the unfinished business to-morrow. If there should be other business then of more importance a majority of the senate could lay this resolution aside. The matter, after a long discussion, went over.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Mr Thurman argued that the resolution submitted by him was a question of privilege and should be disposed of with all due diligence. He said he offered this resolution with reluctance, because he knew the members of the committee would be apt to regard it as a reflection on them, but the state of South Carolina had had but one senator on this floor since the 4th of March last. Five weeks of the present session had elapsed and no report had been made on the credentials of Mr. Butler He did not propose to go into

THE MERITS OF THE CASE

now, but as far as he had been informed there was no controversy whatever between the contestants from South Carolina (Messrs. Butler and Corbin) about the facts, so there was no necessity of going outside of the record to learn the facts. He had also been informed that it was not the desire of either contestant to go outside of the record to take testimony *ultimate*. No report the committee on privileges and elections could make would prevent a discussion of the case in the senate. Ordinarily it was the duty of the committee to ascertain

THE FACTS IN THE CASE,

but in this case the facts were all upon record, and the sooner the matter came before the senate the better it would be Besides, if the committee on privileges and elections had other cases in which testimony should be taken, it would be aiding the committee in its work and to relieve it of this case. The average daily sessions of the senate during the past five weeks had not exceeded an hour and a half. More time had been given for committee work this session than he ever knew of heretofore Senators had been enjoying themselves this fine weather, going to the theatre at night as

SOME OF THE SINNERS DO,

and other goin to hore races. This delay in the South Carolina case was a reproach to the American senate.

Mr. Wadleigh, of New Hampshire, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, argued that it was not a question of privilege to move to discharge the committee from further consideration of the credentials of one claiming to have been elected senator. No member of the committee who knew what the work had been would stand up in the senate and say the committee had been guilty of tardiness, while the senator from Ohio (Mr Thurman) was attending horse races.

Mr. Thurman—Yes; I was one of them.

Mr. Wadleigh, resuming—And theaters, the committee on privileges and elections was

HARD AT WORK.

Mr Thurman—If the committee had made a report in this case I would have been attending to it instead of the horse race.

Mr. Wadleigh, continuing his remarks, said that the cases of Kellogg and Spofford were first taken up by the committee, and they did not think it would be proper to lay aside those cases and take up another. In his opinion the desire to take this case from the committee was caused by the fact that the work of the committee on the Spofford-Kellogg case was nearly closed. In one or two days the committee would be prepared to decide that case. Upon the republican side of the chamber the senators supposed that the Butler case would be examined into and reported upon by the committee, and not a senator had prepared himself to discuss it in the senate, having

RELIED ON THE COMMITTEE

to present the whole case. Hence the motion of the senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) was unjust to the republican senators. The committee on privileges and elections had shown no desire to delay, and he hoped they would be allowed to report on this case, or, at least, time should be given for senators on his side of the chamber to prepare themselves for the discussion He felt it to be his duty to object to the consideration of the resolution to-day.

HOAR SKIRTS THE FRONT.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, by unanimous consent, spoke of the question of privileges claimed by the senator from Ohio (Mr. Thurman) for his resolution, and denied that it was a privileged question. He referred to the rules and practice of the house of representatives in support of his argument.

Mr Thurman said he did not care whether it was a privileged question or not, but he thought he could give very good reasons to show it was privileged. However, he did not propose to do so now. He had submitted his resolution and it should be considered It seemed that the senate had no man who knew anything about questions by order unless he had served

AN APPRENTICE H P

in the house of representatives. It had been some thirty years since he (Thurman) served in the house, where he knew nothing about such questions. In the senate, they did business as a set of gentlemen and did not bother themselves about questions of order. The chairman of the committee on privileges and elections had stated that the committee felt it to be its duty to consider the Kellogg case first Why the committee considered that case in preference to the Eustis case he (Thurman) was at a loss to know.

THE WHEREFORE.

Mr. Mitchell, of Oregon, said when the committee on privileges and elections first met a motion was pending in the senate to discharge the committee from further consideration of the Eustis case and therefore it was thought best to take up the Kellogg-Spofford case, and not consider the Eustis case while the motion to discharge the committee was pending.

Mr. Thurman said it was he who who made the motion to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the Eustis case, and after discussion withdrew the motion himself. It was all done at

ONE SESSION OF THE SENATE,

and therefore could not have been pending when the committee took up the Kellogg case.

Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, a member of the committee on privileges and elections, said the motion of the senator from Ohio [Mr Thurman] in the Eustis case, was made on the 16th of October, and the committee on privileges and elections did not meet until the 19th; so that all the cases were before the committee when it met. In reply to the chairman of the committee [Mr. Wadleigh] he said a member of the committee had

CALLED THE ATTENTION OF MEMBERS

to the fact that a motion would be made to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the Butler case, and therefore the senators on the other side of the chamber knew it and had time to prepare themselves. The chairman had said the committee had been diligent, but he [Mr. Saulsbury] must say that the committee had

HAD AMPLE TIME

to dispose of the Eustis case, the Butler case, and still could have made the same progress it had on the Kellogg-Spofford case. On Monday last in the committee he made a motion to take up the case of Mr. Eustis, but it was lost.

WENT OVER.

Mr. Wadleigh renewed his objection and the further consideration of the resolution went over till to-morrow

CONFIRMATIONS

Humphrey, collector of customs at Pensacola; Woodcock, collector of the 5th district, Tenn; Russell, at Virginia; Orr, postmaster at Athens, Ga; Brown, at Key West; Stewart, at Tallahassee; Byars, at Brenham, Texas; Quirny, Navasota, Texas; McConnico, Bryan, Texas.

THE TREASURY DISCREPANCIES.

The vice president appointed Messrs. Davis of West Virginia, Beck of Kentucky, Allison of Colorado, Ingalls of Kansas, and Cameron of Pennsylvania, as the special committee to examine the books and accounts of the treasury department in regard to alleged discrepancies, etc., authorized by the resolution of Mr. Davis agreed to yesterday.

IN THE HOUSE.

The house spent the whole day in discussing and voting on amendments proposed to the Sinking fund bill, and finally passed the bill by a majority of 14. It accepts the invitation of the French government, provides for the appointment of a commissioner from each state and territory, allows the use of one or more vessels of war and appropriates $150,000.

SANFORD AND HILLIARD.

The committee on foreign relations gave partial consideration to the nomination of Sanford to Belgium and Hilliard to Brazil. No expression of opinion was given, beyond that there were matters connected with both nominations meriting consideration.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

The secretary of the treasury replying to a question from the house says: "The metric system may be used by the beginning of the next fiscal year for customs and postoffices and on the commencement of the fiscal year of 1881 may be used in all public and private businesses."

MRS HAYES'S TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

The president has issued general order number 101, against drunkenness, saying that no person addicted to it can expect to be entrusted with any responsible duty.

THE SPOFFORD-KELLOGG CASE.

The committee on privileges and elections this afternoon agreed to take no testimony in the Spofford-Kellogg case, but admit in evidence the reports of the Louisiana investigation committee of both houses.

A QUOTATION.

A republican member of the committee is quoted as saying that they will reach a report in a few days.

THE SILVER BILL.

In the finance committee the silver bill men carried their point. The bill will be reported to morrow to the senate with some immaterial amendments.

UNCLE SAM'S MONEY BAGS TOLD OVER.

What We Have and What We Haven't—The Dollars and the Debts—Reports of the Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The treasurer of the United States, in his annual report of the operation of the treasury during the last fiscal year, makes the following exhibit regarding the receipts and expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June, 1876. That ending June 30, 1877, shows a decrease in net revenues amounting to $ 8,461,453; and a decrease in net expenditures of $19,799 788; net revenues for the fiscal year, $265,400,586; net expenditures $288,660 000, making an increase of funds amounting to $20,340,357. It is observable that while the revenue from customs, lands and miscellaneous sources has decreased year after year, since 1873, the revenue derived from internal revenue, so-called, has increased, the receipts from that source in 1874 having been $163,469,784, and in the fiscal year, 1877, $118,-650,447. The total amount of unavailable money carried in the balances of accounts in the treasurer's office was as follows: June 30, 1876, $29,899,520; June 30 1877, $29,620,883.

THE THEORY OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

is that the treasurer of the United States shall be charged upon the warrant of the secretary with all moneys received into the treasury, and for which, whenever received, he is held accountable until the same are properly disbursed under some appropriation made pursuant to law. It has, however, occurred that since 1836 the sum of $9,695 833 over and above the amount of public money which has been properly accounted for, has by reason of the deposit of surplus revenue with twenty six states of the union, by deficit by default, by theft in various places, and by the failure of deposit banks, gone from the custody of the treasury, which sums he cannot, from the nature of the case, account for and thereby obtain credit therefor on the books of the deposit, and for convenience in the separation of the department this amount is carried in the accounts as unavailable. The treasurer thinks there should be legislation authorizing the opening of an appropriation account upon the books of the department, in which, under the head of unavailable, the treasury may receive credit for the sum now and hereafter from time to time becoming unavailable, and that personal, bank or state property chargeable, may be debited with various items by warrant when the account is stated by the proper accounting officers of the treasury. Although

THE MONTHLY DEBT STATEMENT

of the department was never intended to show the condition of the treasury, and the amount and kinds of funds on hand, yet many deductions are sought to be made from time to time, as if that publication gave liabilities and assets and not merely the condition of the debt. The only items of cash in the treasury which the debt statement include, are the general currency balance and the general coin balance. The currency balance, as it appears in the monthly statement under the item, "Cash in the treasury, currency," is simply the amount of currency that would be left in the treasury after the payment of all currency demands in full; and so also of the item, "Cash in the treasury, coin."

ETCETERA.

There is, in addition, the amounts held for the redemption of clearing-house certificates and coin certificates, of which the amount outstanding are noted in the statement. Besides which, not mentioned, there are funds to the credit of the disbursing officers for the redemption of notes of national banks filed in liquidation and reducing circulation to meet outstanding checks and drafts, for the benefit of creditors of national banks, the balance of the five per cent fund and others.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

is given, showing in detail, both in coin and currency, the liabilities and assets of the treasury on September 30, 1876 and 1877. These aggregates as follows: Coin, September 30, 1876, $67,586,705; September 30, 1877, $138,565,072. Currency, September 30, 1876, $100 467,766; September 30, 1877, $110,696 069. Regarding the long-mooted question whether the legal tender notes, deposited for the redemption of the circulation of failed, liquidating banks, are held as a separate fund, it may be said that there is

A PROVISION OF LAW

which requires that such notes should so be held, and as a fact they have ever been held, separate and distinct from other funds in the treasury There is, without doubt, in the various offices and vaults of the treasury a sufficient amount of United States notes to redeem all such bank notes if presented simultaneously for redemption, but they are not always in the vaults of this office, where redemption is required to be made.

A RECAPITULATION

of the silver payments made in pursuance of the act of April 17, 1876, including the payments from April 18, 1876, until and including October, 1877 shows an aggregate of $32 356,162 of silver issued for fractional currency, redeemed and destroyed, and $32 464,569 of silver issued in lieu of or in exchange for currency, making a total of $36,820,732 upon the official estimate of $8 083 573 of fractional currency last in circulation. There may be still issued before the limit of $10 000,000 is reached, $10,269,661 in exchange for fractional and $3,110 236 for currency obligations.

Planing Mill Destroyed

TORONTO, November 20—J. Oliver's planing mill, together with a quantity of lumber, is burned. Loss $25,000.

A FATED MARRIAGE.

A YOUNG WIFE'S "DARK DAYS."

Additional and Painful Facts Connected with the Stuart Suicide in New York—A Married Life Full of Misery.

From the New York Tribune, Nov 14.

As more facts connected with the death of Mrs. Robert Stuart become known the sadness of the event is intensified. It appears that the marriage was opposed by friends on both sides. While the Marks family did not know of the great excesses to which Stuart was addicted, yet they regarded him as a worthless young fellow. Mrs. Ward, his mother, knew only too well her son's habits, and did not encourage the engagement. She wept bitterly during all the wedding ceremony at St. Thomas' church. Miss Marks knew that Stuart sometimes drank intemperately, but thought she could reform him. It was at her urgent request that he was confirmed at St. Thomas' church last spring. She united with Trinity chapel, the services of which the family had always attended, about the same time.

Since Mr. Marks has known of the young wife's sufferings, he has offered every inducement to persuade her to leave her husband. He promised to settle any sum of money in his power upon her, and to take her to Europe. All entreaties were in vain, however.

Not only was Robert Stuart drunken and cruel, but he was jealous of his wife's family, and resented even the least appearance of interference. On Friday last Mrs Stuart expressed bitter grief to some near relatives over her troubles. On Saturday these friends united with Mr. Marks in urging her not to return to the Berkeley house. On Sunday, so fearful were they that something unpleasant might happen, that Mrs. Marks wrote a note to Mrs. Stuart in regard to a dressmaker, telling her to come up to Thirty-fourth street, Monday morning. The girl, who took the note was instructed to see Mrs. Stuart at any cost, and to learn how she was. She knocked at the door at 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. Mr. Stuart opened the door a few inches, and held it firmly with his foot. In reply to the girl's question, he declared, in a wild way, that Mrs. Stuart was out. From all accounts it is probable that she was then on the sofa under the influence of the poison. When the servant informed Mrs. Marks of Mr. Stuart's behavior, Mr. Marks was urged to go down to the Berkeley to see if anything was the matter. But Mr. Marks is in poor health, and finally he decided not to go. How bitter the friends regret this cannot be described.

Among Mrs. Stuart's effects was found a small office calendar, and on this was indicated after a fashion, the depth of her trouble. Over the month of October is written, "My Dark Days." Every day during the month is darkened with pencil marks, some more and some less. In some of the squares there is only a black dot One day was left white. This record was kept up during this month until death. There was one white day during November also, but the others were all very dark.

Some feeling has been manifested in certain quarters in regard to the coroner's inquest. This was brief. Coroner Woltman reached the Berkeley at 11 o'clock, and left it at 1, and during those two hours finished his investigation. He took charge of the letters, and says he did not have them recorded as evidence, because they were unnecessary to establish the fact of suicide; the attending physician's testimony was sufficient for that. The coroner says he acted with due deliberation, and with no attempt at concealment, except in regard to the letters. The proprietor of the Berkeley and Mr. Stuart's friends concealed the fact that the inquest was in progress. There were three letters at least. One was directed to the husband, one to Mrs. Marks, and the third to Mrs. Ward, Mr. Stuart's mother.

It is said that there was one also for a friend of Mrs. Stuart's who was married a few days ago, and who is now on her wedding trip. The lady's maiden name was Miss Kate Hale. All the letters had reached their destination yesterday, the coroner said, but gravely intimated that he was that destination—upon what grounds he did not state. Alexander Taylor, jr., went to the Berkeley house yesterday, and demanded the letter addressed to Mrs. Marks, his aunt. Later he went to the coroner's office, and again returned to the hotel, where Mr. Tappan and Coroner Woltman were. In the evening the letter was in Mrs. Marks' hand. The delay in delivering is not explained.

Information of the contents of the letters is refused. But it is said they simply stated the cause of the deed, asked forgiveness, and begged that Mr. Stuart be not blamed, as he was not responsible for his acts. The theory of the friends is that the letter to Mrs. Stuart was written immediately after the laudanum was purchased, and after one dose had been taken, and that the letter to Mrs. Marks was written after the fearful potion had been swallowed, about evening. It is not stated upon what facts this theory is built. Mrs. Stuart bought it in small quantities at various times, so that suspicion might not be excited.

Mr. Stuart still remains at the Berkeley under the care of his friend and former guardian, F. D. Tappen, and of Dr. Louis H. Sayre. He was better yesterday. He has escaped delirium tremens and will attend the funeral this morning.

MRS. STUART'S PARENTS.

Mrs. Stuart's parents were Samuel H. Terry and Louisa Terry, who lived for many years at Belleville, N. J., where Eveline was born. She was one of five daughters. Mr. Terry, before the war, was an importer and wholesale dealer in silks and other dry goods, having his warehouse in Chambers street, near Church street. After the breaking out of the rebellion, having amassed considerable wealth, he retired, and was for several years out of business. During this time he wrote and published, among other works, a small volume entitled "The Retailer's Manual," giving valuable advice to young men entering business. He was a frequent contributor to the local papers, and during the political campaigns of 1864 and 1868, he was the author of a number of stirring campaign songs. A few years ago, when the department of American silks was established by Cheney Brothers, in connection with the wholesale house of A. T. Stewart & Co., Mr Terry was offered and accepted the management, and when the Cheney Brothers severed their connection with Stewart, and established their own house at No. 477 Broome street, Mr. Terry went with them, and still remains there.

When he again entered into business life Mr. Terry sold his country seat at Belleville, which was known as "The Evergreens," and lived for a short time in Jersey City, and subsequently in New York. His wife, Mrs. Stuart's mother, had for many years suffered from a disease which at certain times affected her mind, and it was often thought that she exhibited symptoms of insanity. It was in consequence of this periodical mental irresponsibility that her daughter Eveline was removed from her own home and adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Marks. In her periods of mental disturbance Mrs. Terry exhibited a violent prejudice against Eveline, which made her an unfit guardian for the child, though at other times she was affectionate and tender. This prejudice was not exhibited toward any of the other of her children. It was entirely owing to pre-natal diseases, and was regretted by no one more than Mrs. Terry herself. In 1875 Mrs. Terry's health rapidly declined, and last winter she died at Trenton, N. J, while visiting her eldest daughter, Emma, the widow of Dr. T. J. Bunkley, a Virginian, who made his wife's acquaintance during her residence at Belleville. Since the death of his wife Mr. Terry has resided at Dirchmont Manor with his daughter Fanny, but has recently moved to this city for the winter. Two of his daughters reside with the widowed sister at Trenton. Eveline (Mrs. Stuart) was the third daughter. Mrs. Marks, Mrs. Terry's sister, adopted her when she was twenty-two years old.

Mrs. Stuart's eldest sister, Mrs. Bunkley, also suffered the misfortune of having an intemperate husband. She separated from him several years before his death, on account of his illusage of her when he was under the influence of liquor, and she and her three children returned to her father's home. Her husband died at Baltimore a few years ago from disease brought on by dissipation. During his residence with his wife, in Belleville, he several times so ill-used her that she left him and went to her parents, but returned to him on account of her children.

It is suggested by Mrs. Stuart's friends that her act was occasioned by a fit of insanity; that she had inherited mental disorder from her mother, which was developed by the drunken abuse of her husband.

THE SICK MAN'S STRUGGLE.

Russian Losses at the Capture of Kars—Servia Still Coquettish.

CASUALTIES AT KARS.

LONDON, November 20.—The Russian official report states that the Russian losses at the capture of Kars were 2 500 men. Among the officers killed were Gen. Bolinsky and Lt. Col. Melikoff.

THE BULGARIAN CAMPAIGN.

BERLIN, November 20.—The semi-official Militair Vochenblatt states that the Russian forces in Bulgaria and the Dobrudscha number 280,000 men, and the Turkish forces 240,000.

SERVIA.

It is believed that Russia is disinclined to accept all the conditions demanded by Servia preliminary to her taking the field.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

It is unofficially announced the Montenegrins have stormed Spitza, but are kept in check by the Turkish ships in the roadstead.

MONGREL MEXICO.

A Rock Republic in a Mess—Mummeries of the Morbid Muldoons.

HAVANA, November 20.—The steamship City of Vera Cruz has arrived, bringing advices from the city of Mexico to the 12th. The differences among the members of the cabinet have resulted in

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

Gen. Manuel Gonzales is to be secretary of war, and Senor Zamacova, it is said, will be secretary of foreign relations. Divisions have also arisen in congress. The friends of Senor Vallarta proposed a resolution in the senate approving his diplomatic course on the American question, but it was voted down.

PERSONAL FEELINGS AND AMBITION

govern all questions that come up in congress Fears are entertained that the perfidious course of Vallarta will force war upon the United States. Congress continues to show a deadly hostility to the English company owning the Vera Cruz railroad. The president signed a concession to Messrs. Sullivan & Palmer for a railway from Tuxpan to Navachesta on the Pacific coast. The concession is considered unimportant, there being no capital to back those who obtained it.

GEN. TREVINO

is about to leave the capital with 2,500 men for the Rio Grande. Trevino will then have over 4,000 regular troops. All state troops have been ordered to disband and all irregular armed bodies to disarm.

A suggestion has been made that the Mexican and United States governments combine their forces on the frontier to

DRIVE OUT THE LIPAN INDIANS,

who are considered the sole cause of the border difficulties. The clerical journals are very violent against Diaz The church party urges war with the United States.

"ENEMIES OF GOD."

A journal called the "Baudrea Nacional" denounces the Americans as enemies of God.

THE DESPERADO.

Requisition for the Murderer Rande—Policeman White's Death.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—William Kellogg, prosecuting attorney of Knox county, Illinois, arrived here to-day with a requisition from Gov. Cullom, for Frank Rande,

THE DESPERADO

who shot White last Friday. Frank Hitchcock, sheriff of Peoria county, left for Jefferson city to night to present a requisition to Gov. Phelps. He also took with him letters from the judge of criminal court and police commissioners, describing the legal status of Rande in connection with the killing of White, and recommending Gov. Phelps to recognize the requisition of Gov. Cullom and permit Rande to be taken to Gibson, where a case of murder in the first degree can be made against him.

THE DEAD POLICEMAN.

Policeman White will be buried to-morrow. The funeral will be largely attended. The police headquarters and all sub-station-houses were draped in mourning to-day. About $500 was donated by merchants on 'change to-day for the benefit of Whites family, and other donations will be made.

The July Riots in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, November 20.—The grand jury made their special presentment to the quarter sessions to-day on the subject of the July riots here. After calling attention to the fact that the matter was specially given them in charge, they state that they were met by an

UNEXPECTED IMPEDIMENT

in the refusal of the state officials to testify. The refusal, say they, of those who wrought the mischief redrces the scope of our investigations within a very narrow limit. The report then speaks of the origin of the trouble here, which was the discontent brought about among railroad men by a reduction of wages.

WANTON MURDER.

They brand as an authorized, willful and wanton murder the killing of the ten citizens.

Detectives Sentenced.

LONDON, November 20.—In the case of the four detective police inspectors John Meiklejohn, Nathaniel Druscovich, Wm. Palmer and Geo. Clarke, together with Edward Froggott, a solicitor, indicted for unlawfully conspiring together to defeat the ends of justice in connection with recent turf frauds on the Countess de Goucourt, and the jury found all the prisoners except Clarke guilty, but recommend Druscovich and Palmer to mercy. The four prisoners were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

In Distress.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The steamer Baltic from Liverpool reports Nov. 17th, latitude 44 degrees 10 seconds N. longitude 56 degrees 52 seconds W. she spoke to the schooner Kensett from Liverpool for New York fifty days out in distress. She had had continuous westerly gales, lost her jibboom and an entire suit of sails and stove her hatch house, destroying all her provisions. The Baltic supplied her with stores for fourteen days.

The Fall River Fire.

FALL RIVER, Nov. 20.—The Borden City mill No. 1, burned here Saturday, will be rebuilt. It is proposed by the company to run the other mill on double time for the winter, at least in order to give the hands thrown out of employment by burning of mill No. 1 work enough to enable them to pull through the cold season.

A SALESMAN'S SUICIDE.

Death of John B Cook from an Overdose of Morphine.

NASHVILLE, November 20.—The American to-day has this: Sunday morning, about five o'clock, a messenger went to the residence of Dr. M. Baxter and Dr. A. A. East, and told them that a man had taken poison at Parrish's stable, on South College street, near Broad. The doctors, with a few medical students, proceeded to the stable and found that John B. Cook, a salesmen for the Red Auction house, had taken

AN OVERDOSE OF MORPHINE

and was in a heavy stupor. They immediately began trying to arouse him by walking him about, but were unsuccessful, and used other remedies with like result. He died at 10 o'clock. Cook had been dissipating, and, as is supposed, either as a means of temporary relief, or on account of financial embarrassments, he, on Saturday night, sent for and took fifty cents worth of morphine. He had been living in Nashville about three years, and had

AT DIFFERENT TIMES

been employed by a number of firms on Broad street. He resided on Summer street, a few doors south of Broad, and leaves a wife and three children.

THE POLITICAL PLANCHETTE.

Result of the Vote in the French Senate—Comments of the Newspapers—The Twenty-Fourth (and Positively the Last) Resignation of the Cabinet.

MACMAHON'S CABINET ABANDONED.

The result of the vote in the French senate yesterday was cheered by the left. The figures show that the senate has virtually abandoned the cabinet, as excluding the five votes contributed by the ministers themselves, the cabinet commands less than half the senate. This is regarded as a sign that unless the marshal henceforth governs with the majority, the senate may be regarded as having also abandoned him.

RESIGNED.

PARIS, November 20.—The official journal announces the resignation of the cabinet, which President MacMahon has accepted. The ministers will serve until their successors are appointed.

The republican newspapers comment bitterly on the senate's vote last night on the order of the day as proposed by the right, regarding it as the

COMMENCEMENT OF SERIOUS CONFLICT

between the two chambers. The conservative organs consider that the result of yesterday's proceedings leaves the president's position intact, as it places him above party strife.

Tom Scott's Bete Noir.

BALTIMORE, November 20.—The annual meeting of the stock holders of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad was held today. William McDonald and Henry C. Smith succeed Sam'l W. Smith and F. T. King as directors. President Garrett's report shows rather unfavorably for the years work, on account of railroad wars and strikes, but concludes:

PRAISING EMPLOYEES.

"The successful management of the business of the company requires the board to express their appreciation of the efficient services of officers and employees in all departments who faithfully performed their duties.

From the Sea

LONDON, November 20.—The ship James A. Wright, from Liverpool for Southwest Pass, is ashore at North Nist, Hebrides, in a dangerous position.

The bark Ribston, from New York for Yokohoma, is ashore at Brill Macaesar. She will be a total wreck. Her cargo is washing ashore.

The bark Gros, from Baltimore, which arrived at Queenstown yesterday, lost her sails. She jettisoned a part of her cargo.

An Embezzler.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 20.—The following telegram, referring to U S. Vice Consul Bradford, has been received from Shanghai, addressed to Consul General Myers: "Bradford was tried for embezzlement. He pleaded guilty and was imprisoned. He appeals to the president."

The Chinese are removing the Woosung railway.

No Leprosy in New York.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The Commercial says the report of the outbreak of leprosy in the Chinese quarter, on Baxter street, is officially contradicted by the board of health. It is believed the report was started by striking cigar makers to prevent Chinamen being sent here from San Francisco.

Cremation.

NEW YORK, November 20.—Julius Kivelier, a Lutheran, and his wife, a Jewess, being unable to agree to the burial of their dead child in either a Christian or Hebrew cemetery, agreed to cremate it, which was done at the chemical works of which the father is the proprietor.

Terrific Gales.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The steamer

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of three lines, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—An able bodied and competent young white man to work in copper mine; oversee hands, etc. The best of references will be required. Henry Banks, 37 Peachtree street. 532 nov21 ..d1t

PERSONS having conveniently arranged three or four room houses and lots for sale, within a radius of two blocks of Whitehall and Formwalt streets, please apply to J. Robinson, No 5 East Alabama street. 517 nov21 d1t

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR RENT.

TO RENT—The "Cannon House" in Gate City Block, on Marietta street. Apply to Conley & Shumate, 8½ Marietta street. 584 nov21 d1t

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street. Apply to L. DeGive. 307 jnly15...dtf

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO LAWYERS.—A full set of Georgia Reports, from volume 1 to 57 inclusive, in good order for sale. Terms cash and price reasonable. Apply at this office 472 nov17 d&t

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may30...dtf

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may30...dtf

CARTS, &c.

IF you want a GOOD BUGGY CHEAP for CASH, come to us. We will not be undersold. Curtis & Smith, 85 Peachtree street. 493 no 10 d1w

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages, Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street. 506 nov25 d1t

MISCELLANEOUS

DO the citizens of Atlanta pay the Police for skylarking in the streets or for attending to a regular duty? Enquirer. 538 nov21...d1t

REFORMED EPISCOPAL DOCUMENTS—Free at Phillips & Crew's. "Read, mark, learn, and inwardly digest" them. 557 nov21..d1t

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS LOCKS, HINGES, &c., lower than any house in Georgia. W. G. Ashley, 33 South Broad street. 490 aug28...deodtf

AUCTION SALES.

McMILLEN & OLCOTT, Auctioneers, sell this morning at 10 o'clock, one thousand Fruit Trees of different varieties, Evergreens, &c. Also, choice lot of Furniture. 583 nov21...d1t

The Constitution.

ATLANTA.

WEDNESDAY MORNING NOVEMBER 21, 1877

TRAVELLING AGENTS:

T. M. ACTON. W. E. JOHNSON.

GEORGIA'S NEW CONSTITUTION in Pamphlet form. Price, Five Cents at Counter, or Six Cents by mail CONSTITUTION PUB. CO.

JUDGE REESE'S ARGUMENTS

Really, the Savannah News ought, in justice to our readers, publish the letter of Judge Reese, so that they might be able to judge whether his arguments are "self-refuting." Our cotemporary ought to remember that his statement to the effect that these arguments refute themselves is a mere enunciation of his opinion—an opinion of which he himself seems to be somewhat suspicious, since he is at great pains in several of the recent issues of his paper to controvert the arguments and dispute the figures of Judge Reese, an attempt in which (it is perhaps needless to remark) he has been conspicuously unsuccessful; so much so, indeed, that it is merely necessary for him to print the letter in order to convince his readers of the fact. If the arguments really refute themselves, as our friend, the editor, asserts, they are then, in effect, so many arguments in favor of Milledgeville, and, as such the News ought to use them. By all means let the editor give his readers an opportunity to judge for themselves.

THE ARMY BILL.

The absence of five democrats, and the defection of the Texas democrats undid all the work that the house had accomplished in the direction of retrenchment and reform. The army is to be maintained 25,000 strong. The vote to reduce it to 20,000 was 130 to 134. Not a republican voted in the affirmative. The old scale of expenditure is, therefore, to be continued through the current fiscal year. And yet we have no war on hand, and no use for even 20,000 men.

The bill is now in the hands of a conference committee; but the disagreements between the two houses are immaterial. The house non-concurs in the amendments to allow two additional paymasters' clerks, and in a minor paragraph which requires a board of ordnance officers to select a magazine gun. The house insists that the officers shall be ordnance officers; the senate left the matter discretionary. These differences are unimportant, and the bill will easily become law this week.

ONE by one the roses fade and scatter. The Milledgeville champions have lately been gloating over a victory in the shape of a statement to the effect that a democratic mass meeting in Lowndes county had unanimously adopted a resolution instructing delegates to a county and senatorial convention to nominate no man not in favor of Milledgeville as the capital. The Valdosta Times, with grim accuracy, rises to explain that the meeting in question was a mere district meeting, and that it was composed of about four hundred. It appears, however, that the resolution was not unanimously adopted, even by the dozen.

THE "external influences" of the atmosphere of Savannah were so demoralizing in their tendencies that it is probable the Hon. Peter O'Neal has given up his campaign canteen and other ammunition to a more muscular colored orator.

IF during the present campaign, which has been a very heated one, we have said aught calculated to reform the editors of the Macon Telegraph in their use of italics, we shall feel amply repaid for our labor.

THE editor of the Sumter Republican doesn't at all agree with the Hawkinsville Dispatch as to the motives that should influence a journalist in opposing or supporting any particular measure.

THE Savannah News insists that Judge Reese's arguments are absurd. The vote in the Forest City on the capital question will, perhaps, undeceive the editor on this point.

THE Macon Telegraph admits that all the lawyers in the state are not for Atlanta. It doesn't deny, however, that Fitzpatrick is for Milledgeville.

HON. THOMAS M. HARKNESS, the democratic candidate for the senate in the 26th district, is a warm advocate of Atlanta as the capital.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

Philadelphia is a peculiar place. Its people are peculiar, and they have a peculiar literature. Their journalism is peculiar—so peculiar, indeed, that, until the Times burst upon the astonished vision of the drowsy inhabitants, irresponsible paragraphers all over the country were in the habit of offering large rewards for an item of news in a Philadelphia paper. It was in this peculiar city, in the midst of this peculiar city, that the elegaic muse of the Hon. G. Washington Childs first plumed the pinions that have since grown strong and bold. Until the establishment of Lippincott's Magazine, the peculiar literature of this peculiar people was either flavored with the lurid imbecilito of the Lippard style, or was represented by the namby-pamby Miss-Nancyisms of the "lady's books." For a time even the Magazine threatened to succumb to the peculiar taste for peculiar dullness that is so peculiarly respectable in Philadelphia, but we are glad to observe that the editor has succeeded in shaking off the dust that rettles upon everything in the queer old town.

The December number of the Lippincott is unusually bright and interesting. The table of contents embraces several exceptionably brilliant contributions. The illustrations, too, are very fine, and the entire make-up of the number is artistically satisfactory. Alfred T. Bacon writes entertainingly, enthusiastically of society, and an old French officer relates how he was captured by Cossacks. A venerable lady who, in the old days of Washington society, was an inmate of the White House, gives in a pleasing gossipy style, her recollections of the celebrities who gathered at the federal capital. Mr. T. S. Perry, who is put down in the bills as "the well-known Boston critic," dissects Ouida's novels in a style at once dull and graceful. William Owens contributes an article on the "Folk-Lore of the southern negroes" which is remarkable for what it omits rather than for what it contains. The author is even at a loss to account for the prefix "Buh"—as he puts it—which the negroes give to the animals who figure in their stories, as "Buh Rabbit," "Buh Wolf," etc. We judge from the tone of Mr. Owen's article that he is familiar only with the lore of the nondescript beings who live on the coast, otherwise he would have no difficulty in determining the derivation of the word "buh." The real southern darkey pronounces the word as though it were written "brer," and he confines its use to the animals themselves—for instance: "Dan bimeby, Mr. Fox, he see Mr. Rabbit comin' 'long, an' he say, 'howdy, Brer Rabbit—how you gittin' 'long dese days?" It is unquestionably a contraction of the word "brother." But enough of this. Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis concludes her novelette, and Will Wallace Harney reaches the end of his "Kentucky Duel." We have alluded to only a few of the many interesting contributions to be found in Lippincott for December, a number which closes the twentieth volume and tenth year of the magazine.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Judge William Gibson, of the superior court, has just rendered a very important decision in Augusta in the case of Uriah Bartley versus the Georgia railroad, suit for damages. Plaintiff claimed damages to the amount of seventy-five dollars for a cow killed by a locomotive on the road. The evidence was to the effect that the train was running down grade at the time of the occurrence, and that the engineer exercised due caution by sounding the usual signals. Judge Gibson says that the statutes of this state giving damages for stock injured or killed, against railroad companies, is upon the idea of negligence or want of care on the part of the employes of the roads. When it is conceded that there was no neglect on the part of the employes, and every diligence used to prevent the damage or injury, he cannot conceive how it can be possible for courts of justice to give damages for injuries to stock on their roads. The running of trains in Georgia is not a legitimate business, but is authorized by special statute, and it does seem that when the statute gives the presumption in favor of persons injured or damaged, that the damage was the result of carelessness or neglect, that the ends of justice are fully met. To hold that when every precaution was used, and due and proper diligence exercised, that a railroad ever should be liable for damages, is inconsistent with the right to run their trains on their own roads. Such are Judge Gibson's comments. In the case submitted he decides that the defendants are not liable to pay damages. The case will be carried to the supreme court.

MR. STEPHENS'S PLAN.

Only a meagre summary of Mr. Stephens's bill has been received. Its very title shows, however, that it is a resumption bill that will not please the gold bugs of the east—"for the financial relief of the country, and to facilitate the return to specie payments without injuriously affecting the commercial, general and business industries of the people." The bill was referred to the committee on banking and currency. It provides that the secretary of the treasury shall have prepared an issue of exchequer bills of various denominations to the amount of $350,000,000, and that they shall be used for the redemption and payment of the outstanding legal-tender notes, and that such exchequer bills shall be receivable in payment of all public and private dues, and shall be fundable in 3 per cent bonds. It directs the secretary of the treasury to give public notice of the proposed redemption of the legal tenders, and to redeem them in exchequer bills when presented in sums of $50 and its multiples, which exchange shall continue until the 1st of January, 1879. It also provides for a series of 3 per cent bonds, payable in coin 30 years after, which bonds are to be sold or exchanged at par for coin or exchequer bills, and are to be also exchangeable after the 1st of January, 1879, for such legal tenders as may be outstanding. It provides that all exchequer bills and coin received in payment for these 3 per cent bonds shall be used in retiring outstanding bonds bearing a higher rate of interest, and in order to meet the interest which is payable in coin until exchequer bills and coin be on a par, the secretary is required to procure coin by the sale in Europe or elsewhere of the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds already authorized. It empowers national banks to hold their legal reserves in 3 per cent bonds, and provides that their stock shall not be assessed by state authorities above their par value.

It is not necessary to discuss the bill until we know its entire scope and meaning. If the plan includes, however, the giving over of the entire field of circulation to the national banks, thus strengthening and perpetuating that system, we are against it from the start. The war system of banking rules the country at present, and any addition to its power is not demanded in this section of the country.

THE CONTESTED NOMINATIONS.

The implacables control the senate committees, probably without an exception; and they have beyond the shadow of a doubt decided to beat those nominations that they do not like by a policy of delay, regardless of the will of the senate. In other words, they will not report such nominations as they desire to defeat. In the list are of course the names of Gen. Harlan, Col Fitzsimmons and the custom house nominations. Any of these nominations once before the senate would be promptly confirmed, no matter in what shape they came from a committee-room Courtesy, however, precludes any action in advance of the action of the committees, and so the senate's will is set at naught.

This policy of delay will not, however, avail much, if the president is rightly reported. All nominations fall with the session to which they are made. The president is reported to have said that he would renew every nomination that is permitted to fall in that manner—that he will force the senate to pass upon the merits of each one. If this report be true, Col. Fitzsimmons will be the next marshal of Georgia, and Gen. Harlan will reach the supreme bench. The arbitrary and unjustifiable action of these partisan committees should be beaten in some manner, and Mr. Hayes's amiable obstinacy is the happiest thing in the case.

Two colored men from Thomasville are stumping southern Georgia in favor of Milledgeville as the capital. This makes it more than ever necessary for the champions of the "balls," etc., to gnash their pearly teeth and cry out that "radical influences" are injecting politics into the capital question.

It is a wonder that Stanley Matthews doesn't forget his statesmanship long enough to hit some of these radical newspaper editors a diff.

IN GENERAL.

—It is strange how crowded two young men will make the largest parlor seem on Sunday evening.

—"Call me pet names; something typical of sweet sounds," he murmured, and she said he was a gay lute.

—Hon. John A. Bingham, being an Ohio man and being personally acquainted with Mr. Hayes, will remain in Japan.

—Our great war governors are becoming scarce, but then we have a few generals, colonels and majors left.—San Antonio Herald.

—"Does your wife play euchre?" asked a gentleman of another the other evening. "No, but she's a capital poker player," replied the other, meditatively feeling for a bump on the back of his head.

—Twenty-eight missionaries recently left San Francisco for China to Christianize the heathen. But San Francisco hoodlums still stone the heathen Chinee, and sometimes plant a bullet in him when it will do the most good—for the undertaker.

—Major General Jim B. Steedman, of Toledo, the "hero of Chicamauga," is nominated for president of the Ohio senate. The general is the only man in the Buckeye state who can give Old Bill Allen fifty points at a game of roar, and beat him every time.

—Give the man who wasn't elected half an hour to sit down and reflect and he will present twenty-four logical reasons why he was left out in the cold. He will also assure you that this earth won't stand much longer.—Detroit Free Press.

—At the recent marriage of the Baroness Wallersee, a niece of the empress of Austria, at the imperial palace at Goedoelloe, among all the great ladies who were present not one wore a train to her dress, and not one was to be seen who did not wear her own hair only but arranged in the plainest fashion.

—King Alfonso proposes to convoke the Spanish cortes in January, in order to ask for a subsidy, as he has not money enough to get married on. His bride has more than enough for both, but his Castilian pride will not allow him to approach her as an impecunious bridegroom.

—With the Kamenoi, or Stone theater, at St. Petersburg, which is one of the largest in the world, seating 5,000 people, is connected a school for the ballet girls, which furnishes not only the empire but half the court stages of Europe with well trained coryphees. The strictest discipline is maintained, and as an instruction is begun at an early age the result is a corps de ballet without a superior in the world.

—Twelve bridesmaids will attend the bridge of the Duke of Norfolk, Lady Flora Hastings, to the altar at the Brompton Oratory, on Wednesday next, and each of these young ladies will be presented with a bracelet. These ornaments, composed of massive gold flexible bands of arabe que design, will be richly studded with pearls with a crystal centre also set with pearls and bearing the bride's monogram in diamonds, surmounted by a ducal coronet. The bracelets are so made that the centre piece of each may be removed and worn as a pendant.

—The fortune of Mr. Vanderbilt is generally estimated at $100,000,000. Men who ought to be well acquainted with his affairs say that he could at any time realize $75,000,000 under the hammer. A pleasant feature of his already very pleasant position is that by looking at the stock indicator he can figure out how much he is worth at any moment of the day with greater precision than most men can, though they have much less to figure out.—Appleton's Railway Gazette.

—Kate Claxton, the actress, who has been tried by fire, and who will play here next week, had three beautiful dresses made while she was at New Orleans. One was a graceful white satin princesse; another a fawn colored satin of the lightest shade and the other a peach blossom silk trimmed with ecru lace and also an elegant white satin gabrielle covered with silk tissue and trimmed with Spanish blonde lace. She wears them in her character as "Frou Frou."

—The announcement that the Marquis of Lorne is about to be raised to the peerage, when he will vacate his seat in parliament as member for Argyllshire, calls attention to the fact that the Princess Louise is married to a commoner. The title of marquis is borne by her husband only as a title of courtesy in his quality as eldest son and heir of the Duke of Argyll. Legally he is simply Sir John Douglas Sutherland Campbell, a knight of the thistle, with the style of right honorable in virtue of his position as a privy councillor.

—That is a curious custom which it seems exists in Washington whereby a new president is moved, when he first signs a joint resolution of congress, to present the pen with which he signs it to the member of congress who brings the resolution before him. Thanks to this custom, Representative Rainey, of South Carolina is to-day the possessor of a gold pen (not, surely, Mr. John Foley's make!) which yesterday belonged to Mr. Hayes. The resolution which bore this good fruit for Mr. Rainey provided for the payment of the salary of Dr. Poisal, late chaplain of the house.

—There are about 40,000 Mohammedans residing and doing business at St. Petersburg, where they have a number of mosques and schools for their children. They are said to be quite indifferent to the struggles of their brethren in Turkey. There is also a large number of Mohammedan soldiers in the czar's army, few of whom have been fit to desert and join the sultan's armies. The only prominent case of defection was that of the two sons of old Shamyl, the Circassian, who, after being educated in the best Russian military schools, went over to the Turks last summer.

—Hon. George S. Bangs, ex superintendent of the railway mail service, who died at Washington, Saturday, did more than any man in the country for the improvement of the postal service, and was the originator of the fast mail trains, which proved so advantageous to business men last year. The best men in the service now were selected by Mr. Bangs, who was always extremely popular with the employes. Mr Bangs was an Ohio man, and began life as a compositor; was appointed postmaster of Aurora, Ill., by President Lincoln, and in 1868 was appointed assistant general superintendent of the railway mail service, and became head of that department on the death of Superintendent Armstrong, in 1869.

—A novel operation for consumption was lately performed upon Archibald Chatterton, at Campbellton, New Brunswick. His right lung was softened and broken down, with the exception of a small portion at the top Dr. Balcom, of that town, thinking that he probably could not recover, made a deep incision in the young man's chest at the lower end of the shoulder blade, and inserted a silver tube, through which he drew out a large amount of matter. He afterward washed out the cavity with disinfectants. The patient was immediately relieved, his strength and appetite increased, and he was soon able to leave his bed and walk about. His left lung being comparatively sound, strong hopes are entertained of a prolongation of his life for many years.

POLITICAL.

—The St. Louis Globe-Democrat speaks of "the bill to make teaspoons a legal tender." This must be Butler's pet measure.—New York Herald, ind.

—Good friends of the colored people will not advise any of them to go to Liberia, or any other foreign country. They are to-day doing better than the white laborers of the north, and each year their condition will improve.—Memphis Avalanche, dem.

—Jubal Early writes a long letter defending Tolbert. This is the most natural thing in the world. Who quarrels with what he enjoys? A southern gentleman who did not admire games of chance would be an anomaly.—New York Commercial Advertiser, rep.

—We heartily declare that President Hayes, of all men of the times, stands forth as most entitled to public respect and public gratitude, and we do not believe that any turn in political and party matters can diminish his stature or lessen the hold that he has upon the gratitude of the American people.—Richmond Dispatch, dem.

—The democratic column is like a granite rock in our politics, in its firmness and invincibility. It is like the drift in its power of increase, where each tide adds something to be made a part of the mass. With each election it has some new strength. With each election the republican party acquires some new weakness. This is the positive lesson.—Nashville American, dem.

—The house of representatives has said, by a vote of five to one, that the bonds shall be paid as the bonds themselves say they shall be payable, and as the New York Tribune admits they are payable. He who exacts more than the bond exacts is a robber, and it may as well be understood, since the east has mentioned the subject in connection with the Alleghany line, that the west and the south are at last able to stop one phase of eastern robbery, by law, and that the Journal of Civilization has indicated the ability of the west and the south to maintain the law on any field to which the east chooses to appeal.—Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

—Has it come to this! The president who proclaimed that country is higher than party ("He serves his party best who serves his country best!") hastens to explain to the senators whom his lofty aims have disgusted, that he is only working, as they work, for effect, and for the benefit of a political party. Perhaps the public had no right to expect anything more than this, but they did expect it. Their disappointment will be the sharper, when they read that Mr. Hayes is confessedly a "working politician," differing only in his methods from Conkling and Blaine, and has assured his political friends that, if they will forgive him, he will sin, against party, no more.—Charleston News and Courier, dem.

HOME POLITICS AND STATE PERSONALS

—Mr. T. A. Little is a candidate for representative in Franklin county.

—Capt. J. H. Grant and Major S. W. Crawford are running the race in Habersham.

—Captain Ben. T. Collier has been nominated for the lower house in Worth county.

—Judge J. D. Hammock, of Taliaferro county, is the nominee for the senate.

—Hon. W. R. McClatchey declines legislative honors as the representative of Cobb.

—Hon. E. W. Miller, of Marion, denies that he is going to withdraw from the senatorial race in the 24th.

—Dr. J.P. Turner, of Thomas county, was nominated Friday for the senate from the seventh district.

—Capt. R. H. Barren has been nominated for representative in Jones county, and Col. A. S. Hamilton for senator.

—Judge H. H. Perry, of Burke county, late of the constitutional convention, is the senatorial nominee in the seventeenth district.

—At Hampton the result of the primary was the nomination of Senator Bryan for re-election and of W. T. Dickea for representative.

—In Thomas county the democrats have nominated Hon. Wm. M. Hammond and Dr. D. H. Wilmot for representatives.

—Messrs. Davis, Miller and Sikes, the members in the last legislature, whose terms were cut short, are the nominees in Houston county.

—The Hinesville convention, in Liberty county, was harmonious, and Hon. John H. Clifton nominated unanimously.

—The democratic executive committee of Colquitt county have resolved that it is inexpedient to make a nomination for representative this year.

—Hon. C. W. DuBose, late member of the con. con., was nominated for the senate in the 20th district, which includes "the halls of our fathers."

—Hon. J. J. Hamilton was nominated as a candidate to represent the fourteenth senatorial district, composed of the counties of Pulaski, Dooly, Wilcox and Dodge, in the next senate.

—The candidates for representative in Haralson county are Hon. W. Brock, Rev. C. Taliaferro and Mr. J. W. Tomlinson, either of whom would make a good member.

—The colored people of McIntosh county have nominated Amos Rogers, colored, for representative. They have also decided to vote for Alex. Bailey for the state senate.

—Houston in the senatorial nomination will probably stand: Troutman, 9; Richardson, 4, with one district to hear from. Crawford is divided, and Colonel Troutman will undoubtedly be the nominee for state senator.

—In the eighth senatorial district Isaac Bush, of Miller county, the present member, and D. A. Russell, of Decatur county, are candidates for the senate, without nomination. Mr. Russell makes opposition to railroad discrimination a strong point in his canvass. Col. Gee, of Mitchell, was also a candidate a few days ago, but there are rumors of his declension.

—Col. R. R. Blacker, of Clay county, writing to the Early county News of the race for representative, says: "Several have spoken to me as being the man for said position. As I neither chew, smoke nor drink, my expense in those respects would not be anything. I hereby formally announce myself a candidate, subject to the nominating convention. My motto is not 'the greatest good to the greatest number,' but 'greatest good to all, without detriment to any.' I throw myself into the arms of our people, and solicit their support, assuring them that if nominated and elected, I will ever do my best to merit their approval and good will."

FROM CENTENNIAL HEADQUARTERS: "I find Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup excellent, having a ready sale and rendering more satisfaction than any Cough Syrup I have ever sold.—[A. B. Malony, M. D., Fifteenth and Carpenter Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

Why We are for Atlanta

From the American Republican.

We have refrained up to this time from having anything to say on the capital question, preferring to leave the matter entirely with the voters, without resorting it to newspaper articles to convince them one way or the other. There being neither politics nor principle involved in the matter, we are willing for every voter to exercise his own judgment and vote for the place of his preference, without any appeals from us through the columns of our paper, to induce him to vote otherwise than the way his conscience would dictate. But the following paragraph which we find in a late number of the Hawkinsville Dispatch has rather caused us to change our mind, and we now propose to give our views for the faith that is in us why we favor Atlanta to Milledgeville, which we hope will be satisfactory to our friends of the Dispatch, as well as to all others who are anxious to know our views on the subject.

The Hawkinsville Dispatch says:

"We would be glad also to see our brethren of the Sumter Republican and Lumpkin Independent come squarely out in their paper for Milledgeville. We believe that the people of Sumter and Stewart counties will repudiate your position on the capital question by giving large majorities for Milledgeville. Your leaning to Atlanta is not the popular sentiment of the people of Sumter and Stewart, and you ought to know it."

It will be seen that our friend of the Dispatch exhorts us to surrender our views with regard to a seat of government, and join in the hue and cry for Milledgeville. The only argument he offers for the change, is the assumption that the popular voice of Sumter county is opposed to us. It is not assuming too much on our part to say that our opportunities for information touching the sentimens of the people of Sumter are quite as good as those enjoyed by our contemporary, if not a little better. We have resided among and held free intercourse with our people for a quarter of a century, and, in the past at least, we have given them instaken in our judgment of their opinions and wants. We think we understand them to-day, and that if our brother will only be patient enough to wait for the 5th of December to tell its story, he may have reason to question the accuracy of his own conclusions regarding them.

But, as we before intimated, we have yet to learn that it is the duty of a public journalist to surrender his right of independent thought, and become the mere mouthpiece of the opinions and caprices of others. We have a higher conception of our mission as the conductor of a public press. Our first duty, as we conceive, is to form correct opinions of our own from a careful survey of all questions of public concern, and then with whatever ability we may command, seek to impress the truth upon the minds of the people.

There our duty as a journalist ends, and our duty as a good citizen, to respect the public will, begins.

Such is the spirit that has animated us in the matter of the state capital. We have seen a wild scheme of madness, and folly, and reckless waste of the public money and sacrifice of the public convenience sought to be imposed on the people of Georgia as sound policy; and, so regarding it, we have felt it to be our duty to enter our solemn protest against it. The proposition to remove the capital is one fraught with evils of the great magnitude, and is redeemed by not one solitary compensating feature. We are opposed to it from considerations of expediency, economy, and state pride, and expect to be to the end. And that opposition is based on grounds that are entirely satisfactory to ourselves, and will be to the people of Georgia when they come properly to understand and consider them. Most of them have already been given in these columns, but as the truth cannot be reiterated too often, we reproduce a few of the many, which we think ought to settle the question beyond the hope of resurrection.

1. In the first place, Atlanta is a more suitable place for the capital than Milledgeville. It is more convenient and accessible to the great body of the people, has a better climate as regards both health and comfort, better accommodations for legislators and visitors than a small town can possibly provide, while the cost of living is as moderate as can be had in the state. The public property and records, too, have ample protection against fire, which they would not have in a smaller town. Having daily papers, the people are more promptly and accurately informed of the acts and doings of their representatives.

2 Atlanta is now the capital. How it came to be so, may be a question for speculation, but it cannot legitimately enter into the question of present policy. The state has invested half a million dollars there in buildings for the accommodation of the government. These are ample, comfortable, and more costly and elegant than any heretofore provided by the state. All the machinery of government is in harmonious and successful operation. There is, therefore, no motive for a change. The fact that Bullock and his robber band of aliens and negroes once rioted and ruled there under the protection of federal bayonets, is no more to the discredit of Atlanta than the brutal murder of Spanu's invalid wife is justly chargeable to the good people of Webster county, or the Ysazo fraud to the town of Louisville. It is too contemptible an argument to require further notice, and illustrates the desperate shifts to which the advocates of removal are driven.

3 While it will cost the state absolutely nothing to allow Atlanta to remain the capital, it has been proved by figures which no man has dared to dispute, that a removal to Milledgeville cannot be effected without an absolute loss to the state of over a half million of dollars. Judge Reese, of Wilkes, as honest a man as is to be found in the public councils and in no wise personally interested except in common with every tax, payer in the state, fixes the amount at $779,000, the items being losses on the present capital building, which if sold would not only more than pay the lien which Atlanta has upon it; on the executive mansion, which cost $100,000, and would not sell for more than $50,000; on the magnificent park and new capital tendered by Atlanta; on the actual cost of removing the goverement property to Milledgeville. The judge, by the way, overlooks the cost of additions and repairs to the old capitol at Milledgeville in order to adapt it to the present wants of the government, which cannot be less than $75,000 to $100,000 more.

4. While the accommodations at Atlanta are both ample and convenient, should the people of Georgia at a future day desire a capitol building more worthy of the dignity and greatness of their state, the land, a magnificent site, now worth $200,000, is offered free of charge by the city of Atlanta, and in addition a capitol building which the legislature shall say is in every respect equal to that at Milledgeville—in other words that the loss of the old capitol shall be made good to the state in the building of the new, though it will not necessarily prove a loss, for there are valuable uses to which the state can put all the government buildings at Milledgeville. That Atlanta will be faithful to that pledge no one can rightfully doubt since an impartial committee of the late convention, after a searching investigation, has declared that she has been even more than faithful to all her pledges in the past.

For these reasons and for others which we omit from fear of wearying our readers, we have felt it to be our duty to the people of Georgia to protest against a change of the capital. And so loudly do those reasons appeal to the common sense, interests and patriotism of our fellow citizens of every political faith, that we cannot for a moment doubt the result when they come to understand the true nature and inevitable consequences of that change.

Dead.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 18.—Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Woodbridge, aged 45, a well known theologian, is dead.

Rock and Ruin

will overtake the teeth if they are not cleansed daily. When they are decayed past redemption, how bitter to think, "If I had only used SOZODONT I might have saved them, but now it is too late." Be wise in time, and arrest decay with the great antiseptic.

nov20 deodlw&w1t

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

Comments Clipped from our State Exchanges.

—Butts County Argus: The Milledgeville men in Pike county are beginning to show the white feather.

—Bainbridge Democrat: If the capital is removed to Milledgeville it will be about the first time the intelligent people of Georgia went deliberately to the ballot-box, with a clear consciousness of what they are doing, and voted against their own best interests.

—Bainbridge Democrat: A gentleman favoring Milledgeville asked us what we meant by 'squint-eyed prejudice?' Here is a specimen of the meaning. Ex-Attorney General Hammond's argument in favor of Atlanta, was mailed to a Milledgeville man in this county. He would not take it from the office, for the reason, that "he didn't want to know anything about the Atlanta side of the question." And yet this man is a loud mouthed advocate of Milledgeville, when he refuses to know anything about the facts in the case.

—Bainbridge Democrat: Last Saturday two colored men, viz., Macs Davis and J. W. Carter, of Thomasville, as per announcement, addressed the colored people of Decatur county in favor of Milledgeville for the capital. The court house was literally jammed. Davis and Carter made vehement speeches in favor of their side, but they were replied to by the Rev. Mr. Crumly, a colored minister from Savannah. Crumly carried the day by storm, and before he had concluded his remarks every colored man in the house pledged himself to vote for Atlanta. Davis and Carter "walked away on their ears," firmly convinced that Decatur county was not missionary ground on the capital question at least.

—Columbus Times: The capital question is not, and should not be, a party one; but in as much as the advocates of Milledgeville lay much stress upon the fact that the removal to Atlanta was effected by the radicals, it is but just to call attention to the fact that the most distinguished democratic leaders in the state are for continuing the seat of government at Atlanta. The two United States senators, Hill and Gordon, are for Atlanta, and the two old democratic leaders, Toombs and Stephens, have publicly declared themselves on the same side. The letter of Mr. Stephens will be found elsewhere in this paper. General Toombs' letter was a terse but strong presentation of the many arguments in favor of Atlanta. He presented them briefly and without argument, but his facts are so plain and so weighty that thinking men can not fail to see that they make out a very strong case. We believe that the report of the committee of the convention showing irrefutably that Atlanta has fulfilled her previous engagement with the state, and General Toombs' letter published yesterday, must have much effect on public opinion.

—Bainbridge Democrat: When you are told that Atlanta will not keep her promise in regard to the building a capitol for the state; remember that she has never yet broken a promise.

When you are told that Atlanta is too poor to build a capitol for the state; remember that her credit is better than that of any other city in the south, and her taxation lighter.

When you are told that it cost more to run the government in Atlanta that it did in Milledgeville; remember then the heaviest items of these expenses were the paying of debts contracted in Milledgeville.

When you are told that the state owns no capitol building in Atlanta; remember that the so-called opera house belongs absolutely to the state as long as the capital there remains.

When you are told that the capitol building in Atlanta is unsafe; remember that during the session of the constitutional convention, it was literally packed and jammed with people time after time, and the building did not totter, did not fall, nor was any one apprehensive of such a result.

When you are told that this building is not fit to be the capitol of the state; remember, that it is large, commodious, and in every way suited to accomodate the government, with all its offices and departments.

When you are told a new capitol will cost $1,000,000; remember that there are but one or two capital buildings in the United States that cost anything near that amount; while it is safe to say, with the present low price of labor and building materials, $100,000 would give us a new capitol in every way ample for our wants.

When you are told that Atlanta exercises an evil influence on legislation, remember that the administration of the government was far more extravagant in Milledgeville, as we shall fully show next week from the record.

When you are told it will cost nothing to move back to Milledgeville, remember that it will cost nearly one million of dollars directly and indirectly. For proof of this we refer to Judge Reese's letter on the first page of this paper.

When you hear a man traducing Atlanta, and Atlanta's people, and talking about $2,000,000 capitols, and crying out "radical" to all who do not go with him, remember that such men know nothing about the question, and bray so loud to hide their leather-headed ignorance.

TRAGEDY IN A CHURCH.

A Woman Slain by Her Husband—Her Life Going Out with the "Amen." The Benediction.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—A tragedy without a parallel in the history of this or any other city's crime was enacted in the Lombard street Protestant Episcopal church to day. The congregation had assembled, and the pastor had begun the sermon, when a man of genteel appearance, but with a wild, uncertain eye, entered the church and sat in one of the rear pews. The interruption which his entrance caused was but slight, and before the sermon was concluded his presence was forgotten. When the benediction was about to be pronounced, however, he jumped to his feet and walked to a pew directly behind the one occupied by Mrs. Elizabeth Sayres. He hesitated for a moment before entering, but finally went in and assumed a reverential air until the blessing was concluded.

No sooner had the last words of the minister died away than the stranger quickly drew a derringer pistol from his pocket, and, taking deliberate aim, shot Mrs. Sayres in the back. There were screams of alarm from the women in the church, and the men, as soon as they could recover from the paralysis which seemed to be upon them, rushed to where the lady had fallen. The man who had fired stood still for a moment and looked upon his work, and then coolly returned the weapon to his pocket and walked rapidly out of the building. Only one gentleman—a deacon, George Miller—had the presence of mind to follow him.

When the assassin quitted the building, he walked rapidly toward Seventh and Lombard streets, where he was overtaken and arrested by his pursuers, who recognized the man as Alexander B. Sayres, the wounded woman's husband. When Mr Miller asked him the reason for his terrible conduct, he made no reply, but began complaining of his head, and walked quietly with him to the station.

Meantime Mrs. Sayres was removed to the basement of the church. The blood from the wound stained the floor as they carried her along, and she seemed to be dying. The ball, an unusually large one, had entered the back over the left lung. The physician probed for it, but was unable to find the lodging place. Mrs. Sayres, rapidly sinking, was then removed to the Pennsylvania hospital, and is not expected to live through the night.

Sayres is either temporarily deranged or pretends to be. No reason is assigned for his murderous assault. It is said that the man is a monomaniac on the subject of dying in the poor house, and that he had charged his wife and two sons with conspiracy to ruin him. The event causes great excitement and indignation.

—Bainbridge Democrat: On last Sunday, Nov. 11th, and about half-past twelve o'clock, the residence of John Green, colored, took fire. At that time both John and his wife were gone from home, and had left three small children securely closed up in the house. Two of these were burned entirely up, while the older of the three crawled through a hole near the door and escaped from the awful fate of being burned to death. The one who escaped says "that a coal of fire popped on some quilts, which were laid in front of the hearth, the fire then caught to the beds." This should be a warning to parents who are in the habit of leaving small children at home without some one to take care of them.

DANCING THE POO-LA-LOO.

Cleveland Leader.

ATLANTA, GA., November 5.—Going past a yard near the outskirts I had the rare chance to see some of the entertainments of the southern darky. There must have been thirty couples singing and dancing the "Poo-la-loo," forming five circles. This play is an African origin. The leader sang the song while the rest joined the monotonous refrain after each line, accompanied with clapping of hands. In the bright moonlight a dusky belle waltzed around within a circle that was dancing to the tune of

Lady in the garden,
Poo-la-loo!
Lady in the garden,
Poo-la-loo!
Lady in the garden,
Poo-la-loo!

Then she made another motion in her dance of some kind which is sung as

Berry nice motion,
Poo-la-loo!
Nice little lady motion,
Poo-la-loo!
Oh! dat's a nice little motion,
Poo-la-loo!
Oh! I love poo-la-loo!
Go choose a lover,
Poo-la-loo!
Nice little lover,
Poo-la-loo!
Handsome lover,
Poo-la-loo!
Oh! I love poo-la-loo!

She then selects her lover and the song in the dance goes on:

Kiss your lover,
Poo-la-loo!
Dat a berry sweet lover,
Poo-la-loo!
Kiss your lover!
Poo-la-loo!
Oh! I love poo-la-loo!

Obeying this hint, the ebony hues glued their lips together, the girl retires as part of the circle, leaves her "nice little lover" in the centre to dance the

Gentleman motion,
Poo-la-loo!
Berry nice motion,
Poo-la-loo!
But he's a bullfrog motion,
Poo-la-loo!
Oh! I love poo-la-loo!

To see those blacks gyrating around in the dance, wild and weird in the moonlight, has an influence on a stranger akin to awe.

New Advertisements.

MANCHESTER Locomotive Works,

ESTABLISHED IN 1853,

Manufacture all kinds of Locomotives, and have recently purchased of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company all the patterns, patents,

The Constitution

ATLANTA, GA

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1877

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The blank spaces between the editorial items of the Conyers Courier give that paper an exceedingly airy appearance.

—Abnormal sweet potatoes have found their way to the bosom of every successful Georgia editor's family.

—Colonel Jones, as chairman of the democratic executive committee of Bibb county, had to sign the returns setting forth his own defeat. He did it, though, with a firm hand.

—Colonel Tom Hardeman, of Macon, is a Canadian, and Mayor Huff came near being one. He was born in an adjoining county.

—Colonel Hancock, of the Sumter Republican, waited a long time before he concluded to sit down on the arguments in favor of Milledgeville, but when he did make up his mind he everlastingly smashed the entire basketful.

—The Republican announces the death of Mr. George B. Harper, an old and prominent citizen of Sumter county. Mr. Harper represented his section in the legislature several years, and filled various other positions of honor and trust.

—The Cedartown Express has entered upon its fourth volume.

—Rev. J. W. P. Fackler will not preach at Lumpkin next year.

—The Independent says at least one hundred people will leave Stewart county this winter. About twenty-five from the neighborhood of Wesley chapel will go to Arkansas, quite a number from the Pan Handle district will go to Texas, while others will make their homes in southwest and north Georgia.

—Mr. Samuel Heys, an old citizen of Americus, is dead.

—Mr. W. F. Combs, formerly of the McDuffie Journal, is negotiating for the purchase of the Athens Georgian.

—Major John N. Hudson, candidate for the senate from the thirteenth district gathered a crop of sweet potatoes, which averaged two hundred and seventy-five bushels to the acre.

—Thomasville had a small fire the other night, which, but for the efforts of the firemen would have resulted in a terrible conflagration.

—Judge John O. Ferrill, ordinary of Chatham county, has granted letters of administration on the Bolton estate to Cornelius Winter Bolton—the amount of the bond being fixed at $8,000,000.

—Captain A. O Bacon, of Macon, is anxious that his name should go upon the record as one of the first favoring removal. Let's see: "Bacon, A. O. Removal. No 1." All right, Captain, your name is down on the record.

—Negro thieves in the neighborhood of Macon camp out in hollow trees.

—Mr. John Maher, an old citizen of Taliaferro county, is dead.

—The more Major Orme, of Savannah, writes to the editor of the Crawfordville Democrat, the more he seems to put his foot in it.

—Hanleiter, of the Griffin Sun, is still giving the Milledgeville champions sweet cuds of choice campaign poetry to chew on.

—Rockdale will prob-bly run an independent candidate for the senate.

—The Air-Line railroad has five hundren new cars and a dozen new locomotives.

—The corn crop in the Chestatee country is turning out well. Mr. Pink Wheichel told the editor of the Gainesville North Georgian that he had made two hundred and forty bushels on four acres of land.

—The Rome Courier says that a valuable slate quarry has been discovered near that city, on the land of Mr. Joel C. Baker.

—Calhoun is on the improve.

—The citizens of Conyers are having lots of fun out of an India rubber rat.

—Americus Republican: The remains of Conductor Jack Tyner (an account of whose death will be found in another column) were passed over all the roads from Texas to Eufaula free. At this point the courtesies ceased and pay was demanded. This is what we call mean and picayunish. Not even the little favor of passing the remains of a conductor on a railroad free over the south western road is granted by the king. Oh, cruel king, can't you show some favors!

—Athens Georgian: Mr. Black, of Jackson county, exhibited a sorrel colt on our streets the other day which attracted no little attention. Said colt is only seven months old, and as to shape and size is as fine a specimen of the horse kind as we have ever seen. Mr. Back has learned him to perform many little antics which amount to more than instinct, among them, respecting to "howdy do" with one or the other fore feet, kissing his master, lying down at the simple command, etc.

—Hartwell Sun: Now, if our friends will gratify their prejudices, let them do it in a more magnanimous manner. Simply to undo what our enemies have done would be too little an act for the great democracy of Georgia to perform. If we must take spite let us do it by locating our state capital in the town which, in a little more than a decade of years, has sprung from the ashes and desolation caused by the federal army into a city of gigantic proportions and unparalleled prosperity. Atlanta deserves to be honored. Though her property was destroyed, and the red flare of civil revolution blazed in its wildest fury about her walls, yet her proud spirit was not broken, her enterprise crushed nor her industry deadened. Georgians point with patriotic pride to the city built upon hallowed ground. Her church spires bathe their tops in the same blue sky that was once blackened by the smoke of Sherman's artillery. Costly buildings now stand upon the very spots once made crimson with the blood of confederate heroes. To make our victory complete, let us build the capitol of this, "the most solid" state, in the very city where our enemy let fall their heaviest blow. What greater triumph could democracy achieve over dying republicanism?

Washington Gazette: On last Monday morning the 12th inst., Mr. Wm Perkins lost his arm by a wound received at Mr. John M. Callan's steam gin near the depot. It seems that Mr. Perkins has been, for some time, subject to attacks of vertigo. He was feeding the gin, and while he had the breast raised one of these attacks came on, and he fell forward, at the same time throwing out his hand instinctively to break the fall, and it caught upon the saw while going at full speed. The hand and forearm were badly cut, the hand being literally torn to pieces and both bones of the forearm broken and crushed half way to the elbow. Medical aid was immediately called, and Drs. Lane, Mulligan and Andrews soon reached the sufferer, who was taken to the house of his aunt, Mrs. Little, near by. The injured part was carefully examined after giving him chloroform to complete insensibility, and it was decided at once by all the physicians that amputation was necessary, and the operation was at once performed by Dr. Andrews, assisted by the other two physicians and several friends who were present. The limb was amputated just below the elbow joint. Mr. Perkins is doing very well at present, with every prospect of recovery.

Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and lingering diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid quacks. Book and Journal with full particulars mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, O.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

—A pet bear killed a negro child at Clarksville, Texas.

—Memphis is rapidly funding her debt at sixty cents on the dollar.

—Two hundred and fifty passengers occupied the train which left Jacksonville, Fla., on Friday night.

—Virginia's first biennial legislature under the new constitution will be the legislature of '79 '80.

—Charlotte, N. C., received last week her first London telegram, and that contained but one word.

—Richmond Whig: If there have been two repudiationists elected to the legislature we do not know who they are.

—Among those who made speeches at the South Carolina fair last week was Mr. Kimball, of the Winnebago, Ill., fair.

—The Picayune thinks Lawrence's nomination as collector of the port of New Orleans means that Warmouth has taken the president from the returning board.

—Charlotte, N. C., Observer: Madame Few-clothes' Blondes, who were here lately, gave such a naughty show in Atlanta that the proprietor of the opera house there had to come out in a card in the papers saying in effect that he didn't know it was loaded.

—Capt. Pratt, with a force of Indians, has been searching the Seminole mounds near St. Augustine, and procured about two bushels of skulls and bones, together with some ten stone hatchets, sharpened and shaped; one flint arrow head, and a varied selection of pieces of pottery, some quite unique, were dug up.

—Dallas, Tex., Commercial: Mr. George A. Stifel, of Cincinnati, is now in the city endeavoring to perfect arrangements to ship weekly from this city, in refrigerator cars, large quantities of beef to Cincinnati. It is proposed by Mr. Stifel to ship from Dallas every week at least three cars of butchered meat, which amount to at least 200 bullocks weekly.

—The late election in Virginia was a great triumph for the bar-room "bell-punch." Not an anti-register man, as far as heard from, was anywhere elected to the legislature, and Dr. Moffett, the inventor of the "bell-punch," was returned almost unanimously from his district as an evidence of the popular approval of his invention.

—They are trying the benefits of the Hardee concussion theory in Jacksonville, Fla., and the Sun and Press of Saturday says: "The concuss on will probably commence again to-morrow night, and Colonel Hardee advises the people to open their windows in order to obtain the full effect of the discharges. Heavy guns are expected from St. Augustine and Fernandina to-morrow."

—The account of a few sporadic cases of yellow fever in Jacksonville has had an alarming effect upon the unacclimated citizens of that place, and they are seeking other places where there are no traces or signs of the disease. Thomasville has opened her arms and all the cities of southern Georgia, including Savannah, will give welcome to those whose fears (fears that we hope may prove groundless) impel them to leave Jacksonville.

—The following are the latest reliable facts of the situation at Jacksonville, published in the Saturday evening edition of the Sun and Press: "Since the evening edition of the Sun and Press, yesterday, there have been no developments to change what was stated therein, except the death, last night, of Mr. Burgess. The reports from the physicians are very encouraging, and are such as to lead to the belief that there will not only be no epidemic of yellow fever in our city, but that it is more than probable that there will be no more fatal terminations of present cases. It may safely be stated that there are not more than six cases at the outside in the city, and these are all better, and confined to the western portion of town. One physician places the number as low as three. A Sun and Press reporter conversed last night with Dr. Daniels, president of the Duval Medical society. The doctor said he was happy to state that the outlook was most favorable. There was a great improvement in the health of the city. 'I have,' said he, 'had more time to-day to smoke my pipe, and take rest, than for any day during the last two weeks. It is my opinion, based on my own observation and the reports of other physicians, that there are not over six cases of yellow fever in the city, and these are all doing well. Unless we should have an unusually long period of warm weather there need be no fear of the disease spreading. The city is to-night in a better condition as regards health than two weeks since. Dr. Fernandez, upon being informed of Dr. Daniels' statement, said he fully indorsed it. He had no cases in the city. Dr. Mitchell did not believe that there were over three cases in the city. He thought Mr. Daniel, in making his estimate of the number of cases, had included two or three for him, but he had not a single yellow fever patient. Dr. Knight has no yellow fever patients. 'No yellow patients,' said Dr. Wakefield last night. Dr. Sebal stated that he had no new cases of yellow fever under treatment. The situation, said he, is in every respect favorable."

—What woman is not interested in fashion? Those who study to adorn themselves to the best advantage should look for information to the best authority, which title the press and the ladies have bestowed on "Andrews' Bazar." Send 10 cents to W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati, for specimen copy.

Dr. Tutt's Pills.

AN OPEN LETTER

TO THE PUBLIC

NEW YORK, October 1st, 18

I have devoted twenty years of patient study to the Liver and its relations to the human body, in search of a remedy which would restore it, when diseased, to its normal condition. The result of that labor has been the production of

TUTT'S LIVER PILLS.

Their popularity has become so extended and the demand so great as to induce unscrupulous parties to counterfeit them, thereby robbing me of the reward, and the afflicted of their virtues.

CAUTION THE PUBLIC.

And protect them from vile impositions, I have adopted a new label, which bears my trade-mark and notice of its entry in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, also my signature, thus:

Dr. Tutt M. D.

☞ To counterfeit this is forgery. ☜

Before purchasing, examine the label closely.

THE GENUINE TUTT'S PILLS

exert a peculiar influence on the system. Their action is prompt, and their good effects are felt in a few hours. A quarter of a century of study of the Liver has demonstrated that it exerts a greater influence over the system than any other organ of the body, and when diseased the entire organism is deranged. It is special, for the healing of this vital organ that I have spent so many years of toil, and having found the remedy, which has proved the greatest boon ever furnished the afflicted, shall they be deprived of its benefits, and a vile imitation imposed upon them?

LET THE HONEST PEOPLE OF AMERICA SEE TO IT THAT THEY ARE NOT DEFRAUDED. Scrutinize the label closely, see that it bears all the marks above mentioned, and buy the medicine only from respectable dealers. It can be found everywhere. Very respectfully,

W. H. TUTT.

000 oct16...d&wtf n f m

WM. F. WEBER,

Architect,

(Late of Baltimore, Md.)

S W. Corner Marietta and Broad Sts.

PLANS for Stores, Dwellings and Public Buildings prepared at short notice. Call and examine Photographs and Drawings of Buildings put up in different parts of the country.

486 nov18...1m

WANTED—As Corresponding Agents, Retail Dealers, Constructors, Sugar Store Proprietors, Bookkeepers, Brokers, Insurance Agents, Milliners, Newspeakers, Express Agents, Steamboat and Hotel Clerks, Music Dealers, Merchants and any other reputable persons at all prominent places, for the sale of Tickets to be Grand Concert, to be given in the city of New Orleans, La., on Tuesday, December 11th, under the exclusive management of Generals G. T. Beauregard, of Louisiana, and Jubal A. Early, of Virginia, as Commissioners on behalf of the state of Louisiana and the people, when $ 2,850 cash will be distributed among the purchasers of tickets. The Grand Distribution will take place for the benefit of the charitable and educational institutions of New Orleans, and is free from all objectionable features. The price of tickets is ten dollars ($10) or ten tickets for ninety ($90), and fractions will be sold proportionately. Responsible parties acting as correspondents will find the duties light, and remuneration profitable. All communications, in strict confidence, should be at once addressed to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.

514 nov20...d3t tues thurs sat

$1200 SALARY. Permanent salesmen wanted to sell Staple Goods to Jobbing Trade. Address at once, with stamp, S. A. SMITH & CO., 1 to 5 Exchange Pl., Cincinnati, O.

Railroad Schedules.

W. & A. SCHEDULE.

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE,

Via Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after Sunday, Nov. 11th, 1877,

Triple Daily Passenger Trains

will be run by the Old Reliable

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN

Leaves Atlanta at ..... 3:10 P M
Arrives Atlanta at ..... 9:15 A M

Carrying Pullman Cars between Atlanta and Washington without change and between Lynchburg and New York without change.

Virtually no change between Atlanta and New York and arriving in New York on same train as by any other line.

Passengers leaving New York by this train at 6:30 p m, arrive in Atlanta *ahead of all opposition*

The Day Express Train

Leaves Atlanta at ..... 7:30 A M
Arrives Atlanta at ..... 10.17 P M

Passengers leaving Atlanta by this train at 7:3 a m, in Washington the next afternoon.

Through Pullman cars are run daily by this train between New York and Atlanta.

The Kennesaw Evening Express

Leaves Atlanta at (daily except Sunday) 4:40 p m
Arrives Atlanta at ..... 8:45 a m

This train stops at all stations

The Day Express and Fast Mail Trains make close connection at Chattanooga for all points West and to Texas.

For Time Cards Maps, and further information apply to Ticket Office Kennesaw Route at Union Depot, or to

B W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
Atlanta, Ga

000 nov11...dtf

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., November 11, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, November 11, 1877 passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m
Leave Macon for Eufaula (Accommodation)	9 01 p m
Arrives at Eufaula	9 55 a m
Leave Macon for Columbus (Accommodation)	8 00 p m
Arrives at Columbus	4 38 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Macon daily, except Saturday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday

COMING SOUTH AND WEST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 43 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Eufaula (Accommodation)	6 00 p m
Arrives Macon (Accommodation)	6 45 a m
Leaves Columbus (Accommodation)	8 15 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 15 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m

Making connections at Atlanta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Eufaula Accommodation leaves Eufaula daily except Sunday.

Columbus Accommodation train runs daily, except Sunday.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 20 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 46 p m
Arrives at Albany	1 50 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	5 55 a m
Arrives at Columbus	4 00 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and at Richmond Air-Line; at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile and Girard Railroad.

Train on Blakeley Extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 30 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	4 47 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 43 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	3 58 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. South western Railroad, Macon

PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

The Long Expected Hope of the Bankers, Merchants, Business Men and Traveling Public Realized.

Permanent Winter Arrangement For 1877.

THE only Line having direct and quick double daily connections between Atlanta, Ga., an Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

FAST MAIL TRAIN.

Leaving Atlanta at 5 p m, and arriving in New York at 9:35 a m, second morning.

Passengers from the line of the Georgia and Georgia Central Railroads arriving in Atlanta by day trains make close connections with this train, returning by same route, leaving New York at 6:30 p m, arriving in Atlanta at 9:10 a m, second day, connecting directly with south bound trains of the Georgia and Central Railroads, which places them at home same day of arrival in Atlanta. Also connect with the south bound train of the Atlanta and West Point Railroad for all points in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

SECOND TRAIN.

Passengers leaving Atlanta at 6 a m, will DINE in Washington City the following day, and arrive in New York in time for evening reception, 8:00, being eleven hours and thirty minutes ahead of all competition.

Return ning—Leave New York at 7 a m, or leave New York at 9:15 a m by the New York and Washington Limited Express, will arrive in Atlanta at 11:20 p m second evening, in eleven hours and fifty five minutes in advance of all other routes.

By this line you have a daylight view of the "Piedmont Belt" of Georgia and the Carolinas, which embraces fine mountain scenery, pure water and a healthful climate.

It being 72 miles the SHORTEST, BEST EQUIPPED and SMOOTHEST ROUTE, passengers are transported at a rate of speed per mile that is no hazardous

Complete Parlor and Sleeping Car accommodation on all trains.

Ask for Tickets and check your baggage through by AIR-LINE ROUTE.

G. J. FORSACRE,
General Manager

W. J. HOUSTON,
General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

009 nov10...dtf

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah	daily at	3:00 p m
Arrive at Jesup	"	5 50 p m
Arrive at Bainbridge	"	9:15 a m
Arrive at Albany	"	12:30 p m
Arrive at Live Oak	"	1:30 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville	"	7:10 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee	"	7:35 a m
Leave Tallahassee	"	5:35 p m
Leave Jacksonville	"	6:00 p m
Leave Live Oak	"	11:30 p m
Leave Albany	"	2:30 p m
Leave Bainbridge	"	3:00 p m
Leave Jesup	"	7:10 a m
Arrive at Savannah	"	10:00 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee, Jacksonville, Brunswick Darien take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 9:15 a m, (daily except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:45 p m (daily except Sunday).

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Lake City and Montgomery and Jacksonville on this train.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Sunday afternoon; for Columbus every Wednesday morning.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for St. Augustine, Palatka and Enterprise.

Trains on B and A. Railroad leave junction going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:34 a m

For Brunswick Tuesday Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p m.

ACCOMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at 8:45 a m

Arrive at McIntosh	"	9:35 a m
Arrive at Jesup	"	12:05 p m
Arrive at Blackshear	"	3:00 p m
Arrive Dupont	"	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont	"	5:01 a m
Leave Blackshear	"	9:00 a m
Leave Jesup	"	12:10 p m
Leave McIntosh	"	2:22 p m
Arrive at Savannah	"	5:00 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Leave Dupont (Sunday excepted at		5:00 a m
Arrive at Valdosta	"	7:15 a m
Arrive at Quitman	"	9:02 a m
Arrive at Thomasville	"	11:15 a m
Arrive at Albany*	"	5:45 p m
Leave Albany*	"	6:00 a m
Leave Thomasville	"	1:15 p m
Leave Quitman	"	3:39 p m
Leave Valdosta	"	4:18 p m
Arrive at Dupont	"	6:30 p m

*Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

GEO. S HAINES, General Ticket Agent.
J. S. TISON, Master Transportation.

R. S. HAINES,
sep7...dtf General Superintendent

North Eastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., November 12, 1877

SCHEDULE North Eastern Railroad.—On and after Monday, November 12th, trains on this road will run as following:

MORNING TRAIN.

Leave Atlanta	4 00 a m
Arrive at Lula	6 15 a m
Arrive at Atlanta via A L R R	9 25 a m
Leave Atlanta via A L R R	6 00 a m
Leave Lula	9 15 a m
Arrive at Athens	11 45 a m

EVENING TRAIN.

Leave Athens	3 00 p m
Arrive Lula	7 30 p m
Leave Atlanta via A L R R	11:30 p m
Leave Atlanta via A L R R	5 00 p m
Leave Lula	8:30 p m
Arrive at Athens	10:45 p m

Close connections made between Atlanta and Athens both morning and evening.

J. M. EDWARDS,
Nov. 13, 1877...dtf Superintendent.

Coxon Cotton Gin.

CELEBRATED E. CARVER COTTON GIN

W. H. HOWARD & SONS,
COTTON FACTORS, AUGUSTA, GA

WE offer to the planters of Middle Georgia the above justly celebrated Cotton Gin, many of which are now in use in this section, and we can safely say have given entire satisfaction. Horse Power Gins, 10 Saws, $3 50 Saw. Water and Steam Gins, 12 in. Saws, $4 00 Saw. We can also furnish from our stock in store any part of the above Gins to parties desiring to repair those now in their possession. Ample time to test Gins before paying for them.

57 jly5...d&w till oct21st

Stoves, Hardware &c.

JOHN J. SEAY,

Manufacturer of and Exclusively Wholesale Dealer in

Stoves, Grates, Hollow-Ware, English Pots, Wagon Boxes, Andirons, etc., etc., etc.

A SPECIALTY MADE of LIGHT CASTINGS on ORDERS

The regular run of Light Castings is FOUR TONS PER DAY, and consequently all orders can be promptly filled.

DEALERS will take notice that I have sold out my retail business, and my UNDIVIDED ATTENTION will now be paid to the manufacture and Wholesale Trade. I can duplicate orders on the best Foundries in the country. ☞ Send for Price List.

JOHN. J. SEAY,
Rome, Ga.

Office at Foundry, corner Franklin st and Rome Railroad. 179 aug12,1877...dly

Rolling Mill.

Come and See

The Atlanta Rolling Mill Co.

MANUFACTURE

RAILROAD IRON, SPIKES, BOLTS AND FISH-BARS.

AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF

Merchant Iron of Superior Quality,

And sell it at as low prices as it can be procured anywhere. See their samples at the State Fair and then visit the Mill AND SEE HOW IT IS DONE—then buy at home and stop sending money out of the State for an inferior iron. ☞ Orders solicited, and promptly filled.

446 oct20...dtf

WILLIAM GOODNOW, General Manager.

Cigars, &c.

Pandora and Golden Fleece!

The Best Five Cent Cigars in the United States!

For Sale at Leading Tobacconists & Wholesale Grocers

TRY THEM! TRY THEM! TRY THEM!

CALL ON US FOR THE

PANDORA CIGARS!

None to Equal Them or the Price.

ON HAND the CELEBRATED EPICUREAN CIGARS

181 oct9...dtf BEERMANN & KUHRT.

House-Furnishing Goods, Etc.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS

36 and 38 PEACHTREE STREET,

ATLANTA, GA.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Wood and Willow Ware, Cooking and Heating Stoves, Ranges, Furnaces, Slate and Iron Mantles, Etc. Wrought Iron Pipe, Pumps, Rubber Hose, Plumbers's Goods, Steam Cocks, Whistles, and Fittings, Gas Fixtures, Stamped and Plain Tin Ware, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Zinc, Lead, &c. &c.

Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters.

Our stock is now complete, and the largest and best assorted ever offered in our line in this city. We call special attention of *Merchants* and *Dealers* to our large and varied assortment of goods suited to the trade, and which we offer at BOTTOM FIGURES

Our purchases have been made direct from manufacturers and our facilities are equal to any in the south. We are determined not to be undersold. Our stock of Cooking Stoves is not equalled in the south. So buy your Stoves of

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATHS.

In fact, we have the largest stock and the largest store in the state.

Don't fail to come and see our new store, a drive guarantee to save you money if you buy of us.

☞ Manufacturers of Concrete Sewer and Drain Pipe. Also, agents for

Knowles' Steam Pump.

294 oct14...3m

Iron Works.

WINSHIP IRON WORKS

SAW MILLS, GRIST MILLS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS & HANGERS, COTTON GINS & PRESSES FOR STEAM, HAND, OR HORSE POWER. SORGHUM MILLS ETC. ETC.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO WINSHIP & BRO. ATLANTA, GA.

471 jly26...dly

Black Diamond Coal.

BLACK DIAMOND COAL COM'Y

CHARTERED IN 1874.

Proprietors of the Justly Celebrated and Acknowledged Superior

BLACK DIAMOND COAL

FROM THE

BLACK DIAMOND, FRANKLIN & EMPIRE COAL MINES

AT COAL CREEK, TENN.

Free Burning Red Ash, Free from Slate,

SUPERIOR FOR

Stove, Grate, Gas, Steam or Smith Purposes.

Address T. H. HEALD, General Manager,
500 nov18 d3m Office 3 S. Pryor Street, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga

Pittsburg Tenn.

TO RAILROAD. STEAMBOAT, Gas and Water Companies. Owners of BLAST FURNACES, ROLLING MILLS, FOUNDRIES, Forges, Cotton, Woolen and Corn Mills, and to BUILDERS & CONTRACTORS.

— THE —

Southern States Coal, Iron & Land Co

(Limited) have now started part of their new and extensive works and are prepared to receive ORDERS FOR

Coal, Coke, Firebricks. Red Bricks, and Lime.

which can be despatched promptly from the Works on receipt of order and remittance or reference. The Coal is of high quality and specially suitable for Steam, Gas and Household use.

For quotations and full particulars, address the Company at its Head office,

533 sep29...d2t-w2mo LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Cincinnati.

J. T. WARREN & CO.,

FOREIGN FRUITS, CATSUPS, Nuts, American and English Pickles, SOUP STUFFS, and Condiments.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GROCERIES.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CIGARS

A Leading Feature.

FANCY SOAPS, Chocolates, CANNED FRUITS, —AND— VEGETABLES, Flavoring Extracts and BAKING POWDERS.

☞ SEND FOR QUOTATIONS. ☜

64 and 66 West Second St., CINCINNATI

sep20...60w tue thus

Undertakers.

FRANK X. BLILEY,

City Funeral Undertaker,

AND

Agent for the Egyptian Balm.

I HAVE the largest stock of Metallic Burial Cases and Caskets in the State. My stock of Wooden Coffins and Caskets is full and complete and I can sell them cheaper than any other house in the city. Come and examine before you buy elsewhere. Orders from abroad will receive prompt attention.

Office and Ware rooms No. 36 West Alabama, between Broad and Forsyth streets, Atlanta, Ga.

230 sep11...dtf FRANK X. BLILEY.

C. BOHNEFELD, Agent,

Undertaker and Cabinet Maker

Cor. of Marietta and Forsyth Streets,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

HAS now and will keep constantly on hand the best assortment of Coffins, Burial Cases and Caskets, with the latest improvements on the "OLD FISK" patterns, and decidedly "Superior" in style, workmanship, finish, and the most elegant production of the art.

☞ with greatly reduced prices. ☜

Hearses and Carriages furnished in any style and quantity, at the lowest rates.

All orders from abroad will have prompt attention.

Furniture made and repaired to order.

203 oct10...dtwr

Relief for the Afflicted.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth, sexual excesses in mature years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society of the Opposite Sex, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or unhappy. Gonorrhœa (clap), Gleet, recent or chronic, (of however long standing), and gonorrhœal rheumatism, quickly cured and entirely eradicated from the system. SYPHILIS (positively) cured and entirely eradicated from the system. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Rectal Ulcers, Fistula, Piles and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is well evident that a physician who makes a special attention to a certain class of diseases, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often recommend patients to my care. When it is inconvenient to visit the city for treatment, medicines can be sent privately by mail or express everywhere.

Cures Guaranteed in all Cases undertaken.

Consultation personally or by letter free and invited. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

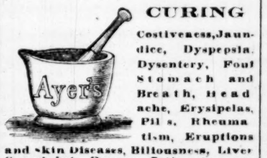
PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A M to 8 P M. Sundays, 9 to 4 P M.

228 aug6—d&wly

Dyer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic,



CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Foul Stomach and Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fetter, Tumors and Worms. Known for over thirty years as a Safe, Sure and Reliable Purgative, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood, are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other Pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organs into action; and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of everybody, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Most skilful physicians, most eminent clergymen, and our best citizens, send certificates of cures performed, and of great benefits derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because they are mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take; and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

44 oct17...d&w2m wed fri

Dr. Ricord's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive. Whatever has merit must cost a fair price. $3 per case. Sent by express anywhere. Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York. Druggists supplied.

61 aug5,1877...dly

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.

Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.

dec5,1876—d&wly

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE REMOVED

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834 may15...d1yr

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434 aug26...d&wly

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OZ COLLINS, S. B. COLLINS,
nov10 d&wlm LaPorte, Ind.

O. M. Woolley's Painless AMERICAN OPIUM Cure & ANTIDOTE.

The habit of using Morphine Opium, Laudanum or Elixir of Opium cured painlessly by this *Improved remedy.*

Manufactured at Atlanta, Ga., at reduced prices. Tested in hundreds of cases. Guaranteed. Particulars FREE. Address S. M. Woolley, Atlanta, Ga.

Office, 35½ Whitehall street, up stairs, over Linen Store. 365 oct16...dtf

NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

PREACHERS and Delegates attending the session of the North Georgia Conference, to be held at Gainesville, Ga., beginning on November 28th, 1877, will be RETURNED FREE on presenting to Conductors the certificate of the Secretary of the Conference, "That the holder had been in attendance, *paid full fare going,* &c

This applies to those using the following railroads, viz:

Atlanta and Charlotte Air-

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.

WM. McNAUGHT & CO.

See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar29-dlf

W. C. ASHLEY,

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.

255 july13...dlf

THE NEW DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE.

CRAIGE & CO., General Dealers,

31 Peachtree Street,

Atlanta, : : : Georgia.

The best built. The lightest running. The largest and smoothest finished. Every Machine guaranteed of best quality and workmanship. Sold as low as the lowest for Cash, or by monthly payments.

872 mar30...dly aug31...

W. JENNINGS & CO.

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges Paints, &c., 38 Decatur Street.

519 july31...d6m fol

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Alderman at Large.
R. C. MITCHELL.

For Councilmen.

First Ward—W. B. BROTHERTON.
Second Ward—J. W. GOLDSMITH.
Third Ward—S. W. DAY.
Fourth Ward—J. H. FLYNN.
Fifth Ward—B. B CREW.

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cannon house to rent—Conley & Shumate.
Notice in bankruptcy—A E Buck.
Opera glasses—J P Stevens & Co.
Young white man wanted—Henry Banks.
Episcopal documents free—Phillips & Crew.
A card—Knoxville Coal & Iron Co.
Card—Gustave Satter.
Information desired—Esquirer.
To the public—Dr P A Wurm.
Card—Atlanta Turn Verein
Cutlery at auction—J H Law.
Attention, Atlanta Cadets—O'S Smith.
For the legislature—N J Hammond.
Notice in bankruptcy—A E Buck.
For the legislature—John H James
Houses and lots wanted—J Robinson.
Concert—Gustave Satter
Manchester Locomotive Works—Aretas Blood
Amerews' Bazar—W R Andrews
Fruit trees, etc. at auction—McMillen & Olcott
Dooley's Yeast Powder.
Dr Bull's Cough Syrup.
Crockery auction to-day—J H Law.
Preserve your eyes—J P Stevens & Co.
For the legislature—Marcus A Bell.
Furniture at auction—McMillen & Olcott.
Notice in bankruptcy—A E Buck.

COAL CREEK COAL.

A CARD.

To the Consumers of Coal:

The undersigned have made arrangements to furnish Messrs. W. S. Wilson & Bro. (coal dealers, etc.,) with an unlimited supply of the best Coal Creek Lump Coal for domestic purposes.

This Coal is from the original Coal Creek Mine, first introduced to your city by Edward Parsons, and now vastly improved in quality. It will be shipped *daily, fresh* from the ground. It burns cleaner, lasts longer, makes a hotter fire, yields less soot, dust and ashes than any other coal, and for grates, heating and cooking stoves has no equal in the Southern market. It is semi Bituminous in character, very free from sulphur and other impurities, and will prove most economical, cleanly and desirable fuel obtainable.

Very respectfully,

THE KNOXVILLE COAL & IRON COMPANY,
Coal Creek, Tenn.

600 nov21...dif 1st under index

California Pears at Corput's Ice House. 2 7 nov10 d&awtf

Down to Hard Pan.

In order to give the people of Atlanta the luxuries in my line at a reasonable rate, I now offer Norfolk Oysters at the following prices per can:

Extras 40 cents.
Selects 35 cents.
Standard 20 cents.
Savannah, in bulk, 25 cts per quart

I warrant them as fine as have ever been offered in Georgia. FELIX CORPUT.

446 nov15 d1w

A Card from Gustave Satter.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 20, 1877.

Messrs. Editors Atlanta Constitution:

I have heard to my greatest surprise that a large, I may even say the largest part of the German population of this city, have been indignant about a slur cast upon their nationality in an article which appeared in your valuable paper last Sunday.

I beg only to say that—although I do not see in the incriminated article the least disrespect to Germany nor the Germans, but only to a couple of individuals, the like of which may be found in any nation, I always have and will have that respect for that great people which they vice versa owe to all citizens of a different nationality.

Now, whether the gentlemen of the Turn Verein will lend me their assistance or not, they may be sure of my esteem and consideration

DR. GUSTAVE SATTER.

To the Public.

Professor August Schulz told me POSITIVELY last Saturday that the Gesang Verein of the Atlanta Turn Verein would sing under his direction at Dr. Gustave Satter's Concert next Thursday. DR. F. A. WURM

The Atlanta Turn Verein

Begs leave to inform Mr. Gustave Satter and the public generally, that it disavows the statements made in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION and its announced participation in Mr. Gustave Satter's Concert on Thursday next at DeGive's Opera House, as premature and unwarranted.

For the reasons for this action the Turn Verein refers Mr. Gustave Satter to the very articles contained in said paper headed "Gustave Satter once more" and "the Satter Concert and the German Turn Verein;" the tone and spirit of which fall far short of meeting the approval of that society.

"THE ATLANTA TURN VEREIN."

Oysters received daily at Corput's Ice House at 25 cents per quart.

297 nov10...d3tawtf

"A penny saved is a penny earned."

Prudent and economical people will not only see to the purity and strength of the Yeast Powder they use, but, in buying it will also see that it is full weight. Some Baking Powders are 20 per cent. others 25 to 30 per cent. short weight. DOOLEY'S is warranted absolutely pure and always full weight.

Attention, Atlanta Cadets.

ARMORY OF ATLANTA CADETS
Atlanta, Ga., November 21st, 1877.

You are hereby notified to attend the the regular meeting of the Company to be held at your Armory at 7½ o'clock to-night. Let all be present as there will be business of importance.

By order of E. S. McCandless, 1st Lt. Com'dg.

nov20...dlt O. J. SMITH, O. S.

Don't forget the auction sales of Crockery, Glass and Cutlery, at 28 Whitehall street, to-day at 10:30 and 3:30.

J H LAW, Agent,
nov21...dlt 28 Whitehall street.

Auction sale sale of Crockery, Cutlery and Lamps at Law's to-day.

nov21...dlt

Astonishing Success.

It is the duty of every person who has used BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP to let its wonderful qualities be known to their friends in curing Consumption, severe Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Pneumonia, and in fact all throat and lung diseases. No person can use it without immediate relief. Three doses will relieve any case, and we consider it the duty of all Druggists to recommend it to the poor dying consumptive. At least to try one bottle, as 40,000 dozen bottles were sold last year, and no one case where it failed was reported. Such a medicine as the GERMAN SYRUP can not be too widely known. Ask your Druggist about it. Sample Bottles to try sold at 10 cents. Regular size 75 cents. For sale by all first class Druggists in the United States.

8 ...pp15...d&weow1'

—Hobble and limp no more, but hang your crutches on the oaken peg, and seize the first opportunity to be permanently cured. Your Rheumatism, Contracted muscles, Stiff Joints, Frosted Feet, Headache, Earache, Pain in breast side and back, will yield to that powerful remedy, long and favorably known as Coussens' Lightning Liniment, which is good for both man and beast. Price 50 cents a bottle.

E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Agents in Atlanta.

441 may2...deowly&weowly 2

—All those suffering with Hemorrhoids, or Piles, can safely rely on being permanently cured if they will use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, which is sold by all Druggists for 50 cents a bottle.

E. M. Berry and Collier & Co., Agents in Atlanta.

441 may2...deowly&weowly 2

TOOMBS ON THE STUMP.

HIS MASTERLY SPEECH DELIVERED AT CARTERSVILLE.

He Rings in the New Constitution in Thunder Tones, and Maps Out the True Policy of the People of Georgia.

GEN. YOUNG

introduced Gen. Toombs to the audience, in the following terms:

My Friends. It is my pleasant duty to day to introduce to you a gentleman whose name is not unknown to you—a gentleman whose heroic conduct for a quarter of a century has made illustrious Georgia manhood and whose deeds of wisdom in the national councils have rendered famous statesmanship, a man whose matchless eloquence has resounded throughout every civilized nation on the globe; who for thirty years served you in every capacity in peace and, when war swept over the land I put into the ditch and bared his breast for your country's honor. [Applause.] I utter the sentiments of every one when I say "long may he live to enjoy his honors of the past and those to be thrust upon him hereafter by the commonwealth he has loved so long and served so well! [Applause.] A citizen, soldier and peerless statesman, I introduce him to you—General Robert Toombs. [cheers.]

GENERAL TOOMBS' REMARKS.

General Toombs, when he arose, was greeted with a hearty round of applause. He then said:

Ladies and Gentlemen—Fellow-Citizens: I thank you for this kind and cordial greeting and I congratulate you upon the near approach of the day of your deliverance from an organic law, so-called, in the construction of which you had no hand. I congratulate you that the time has come in the current of human events when already, by your representatives, you have reconstructed your government upon solid principles, and made its foundations the will of the governed; that you have it in your power on the fifth of December to sweep away forever this badge of dishonor, put upon you by the public enemy. Recently—last summer—you were called together in convention and you sent your trusted representatives to review the organic law of the state, so called, in the framing of which you had no part or parcel. It was made by alien enemies, domestic traitors, and by the government of the United States—and even by the ignorant slave. The unanimous will of your convention was in favor of sweeping away this badge of dishonor forever from the sight of men and erecting instead a government of the people, by the people and for the people," and the benefit of the human race! [Applause.] I rejoice at the unanimity with which that decision has been accepted by the people.

All government must meet the exigencies of the civilized world. Government must change with the advances of people in civilization. The progress of the sciences make new necessities in government and it must adapt itself to them. The time was when we needed neither locks nor bars upon our treasury. In the simple days of our fathers taxes were small and we carried the affairs of government forward in a simple way. And there is not a simpler science than just human government. The whole essence of it may be said in a paragraph—that government ought to be made for the benefit of the governed, and not the governors. [Applause.] Its sole object is to protect society from external violence, or internal violence; from internal dissension, or insurrection; to prevent every man being his own avenger and constant turmoil, destroying the peace and happiness of the state. To preserve peace at home and abroad, protect society, and see that no man is injured in character, person, or estate, and that all men preserve and enjoy their honest acquisitions without injury to another, are the only great and real interests of human government. Ever since the patriarchal age passed away and society grew larger, it has been found cheaper, easier and wiser to come together and protect each other by the public force rather than by private vengeance. If all men were just there would be no more need for government than in the famed Arcadia. But all men are not just and hence government is established that human affairs may be regulated by law. All that government can do is just that and no more.

I stated to you that this was not your constitution and therefore if every line in it met your approbation, if it was a model of all government, I would annihilate it, letter by letter, word by word and line by line, because it does not rest upon the only solid foundation of government—that a government for freemen should be made by freemen. [Applause.] I do not submit this new constitution as perfect. I know it is not. It is the work of men and necessarily imperfect. Man and all his works are imperfect. I suppose, from my knowledge of the human, learned by observation and intercourse, that no body of men ever yet agreed upon the principles of a perfect commonwealth. Therefore, it is not pretended that this constitution is a perfect instrument. We say that it will need amendment in time. It will need no more conventions, but changes will be made on demand of the people from the legislative department. But, take it all in all, from beginning to end, it is the noblest specimen of human government that I have read of in any age or country. It does justice to all men without regard to race, color, or previous condition; [Applause] it stands upon the principles of eternal justice. Of course men cannot undertake to carry on a republican form of government without regard to two or three features—the divisions of the functions of government between executive, judicial and legislative departments. They must belong to every government that pretends to be free. The constitution of 1868 was a government erected by the military, the bayonet, stuffed ballot-boxes—by force and fraud? It was no govern. ment at all. The best men of the state—every man who had been true to the state—was disfranchised. Even the patriotic road commissioner was excluded. A usurping congress dictated who should make a constitution for Georgia. Georgia on the fifth day of December, will spurn it and make one for herself! [Cheers.]

My duty in presenting it to you for your acceptance is to compare them—the new with the old—and then if you adopt the constitution of 1868 it will be your choice. I am not ashamed to live under it, and yet I am the greatest enemy it has ever had or ever will have, because it violates the highest principles of human rights. I will accept it then because you have, but I shall at least have saved myself and my descendants from the ignominy of living at the will of the conqueror. [Cheers.]

The constitution of 1868 was made by a convention called together by the congress of the United States under the reconstruction acts; it dictated who should hold the election and who should vote; got up a returning board to declare who was elected—made a man not unknown to many of you—Hulbert, sometimes called "Sharp and Quick"—the master of the ballots. When the work was accomplished, with bayonets at the breast of the people, and the negroes drawn up in solid lines at the polls—and still they did not carry it—he sent back the returns that did not suit him to be corrected upon principles of "equity and justice." (Laughter.) And when the infamous work was done the military commander burned up the ballots and declared who was your legislature. Is there a man—or slave even—who is pure, who would submit to such a government? I believe not, and the people of Georgia will not. If there is any such wretch he dare not show his face for very shame.

The constitution of 1868 adopted a "bill of rights." In it there are some very good things. Some of them are from magna charter, and some are older than England. They come down to us from the Greek republics, from ancient Rome, and on down the corridors of time for ages.

They are principles whose preservation is due to our English ancestors, who, at Runnymede, with their good swords at their sides—barons and people—said they would die by the rights of man, and in 1215, revested them from King John. They are principles which we inherited from them and which, without our own baseness, we cannot lose! (Applause.) All good things in government can be found in magna charta. It was signed by one priest who knew how to write his name and by some old barons who could not, but who could make their "marks," and who had good swords by their sides and retainers at their backs (Applause.) It is the best, last and only relief of the people from oppression. Liberty is but the blood of the brave, [cheers] and unless you are ready to pay that price you will always be slaves [Applause.]

"For freedom's battle, once begun,
Bequeath'd by bleeding sire to son,
Tho' baffled oft, is ever won."

Whenever opportunity offers the struggle is renewed and the people triumph finally. You do the same and so will you triumph. We are getting to a solution of the difficulties by which we have been surrounded, and we are willing that it should be forever peaceful, until invaded, and then we will give the best defense we can. [Applause]

I will not enumerate all these principles of government, but there is one grand right that is worth all the rest. Give me that one sentence and I will make a constitution fit for freemen, by which every man shall be protected in his liberty, nor in any otherwise injured than by a judgment of his peers and the laws of the land. There it all is; it will sell to none, deny to none, delay to none, sight or justice!" That is what we have judges for, and if they follow that rule we have then the theory of our whole judicial system.

There is another clause—for I can't enumerate all—that should influence you to put down this constitution. That is God, it will be taken away. It stinketh! [Laughter and cheers.] They put into it one clause that we owe paramount allegiance to the government of the United States. Georgia was one of the states the people of the United States did not make. We were free to make our own government. We gave a part of our powers to the government of the United States for the common good we gave others to the local legislature for state purposes, and the balance we reserved to ourselves. We were sovereigns. Kings are sovereigns in other countries, and we are the sovereigns here. We have built up American government upon the idea that the people are the sovereigns and the officers are their servants. [Applause.] The powers of the United States are well defined, and the government levies taxes for certain ends and no others. Then, other powers we give to the state governments for equally well-defined purposes—and the great residuum of human rights—these gifts of God to men—are reserved to ourselves. The government of the United States is no more sovereign than Judge Underwood's court. It is the creature of the people—to serve the people—and every act by it outside of its powers is a usurpation and a fraud upon the people's rights and all true government. Why did they want to put this declaration in your constitution? They knew that Georgians never uttered it. The McIuffs and Cunninghams, the traitors, even, did not utter it. They said it was better to have the English government—to have a king. They said it boldly and I respect them for it. They fought for their opinions like men, some of them. But we overthrew King George's power and became freemen. And this government of the United States was made—by eleven states at first, and the other two fell in afterwards. The declaration by one of the distinguished sons of the south was that these governments (of the states) were made by the people and they could alter and amend them at their will, and make new safeguards. This is the reiteration of what has been received as true by millions. It never was intended that the union should be perpetual—last forever, no matter what liberties of the people were taken away or how many tax gatherers were sent among them, until this country became the home of serfs like Russia. I deny that the government of the United States has a right to tread upon the liberties and rights of the freemen of this country and this language that I quote from the constitution of 1868 I tell you is not the language of freemen! [Cheers.] We helped make the constitution of the United States and propose to abide by it. They don't! They violate it every day. [Applause.] I shall not go over all their illegal record. The wayfaring man, though a fool, may read it. They made this constitution not for the people of Georgia, but against them. They made it to perpetuate their power over the people. Congress, the soldiery, the carpet bagger and domestic traitor, (and even the emancipated slave was forced in), took part in making it. I say the negro was forced into it, because naturally kind and affectionate toward his former owners, when the force was withdrawn they dropped back upon their natural protectors—and that is the end of the negro question. [Applause, anticipated in by the colored auditors.] You might as well expect a ball to maintain itself in the air, without support and against the laws of physics, than that this people should become an element in our social system. While the oppressors had the bayonet over us they were their negroes—and when the bayonet was withdrawn, they were ours again, thank God! [Applause.] And they will find us better friends than those who have thus used them to foster their own power and plundering. Those fellows stood by their "shibboleth." They robbed everybody of every creed. They robbed indiscriminately, without regard to race, color or previous condition! (Laughter and applause.) At the same time that they took the dollars of the rich they took the pence from poverty. They were impartial, and robbed friend and foe, black and white! That is the kind of good government they were seeking for their six or seven hundred white plunderers, and such men as joined them from home here. But those men who did join them, when they found them running away, ran too, back to the mass of the people, just as a dog in a fight and hard pressed runs into the crowd to escape his enemies. [Laughter.] We must remember their iniquities but visit them with no vengeance. Let them do "works meet for repentance."

They had the power and they reasoned upon fallacious principles. They believed as Shakespeare said, that a dog in power is obeyed. They said we will take hold of the three departments of the government and will make, explain and execute the laws, and they did. They sought to take bonds of fate. Hitherto, from the foundation of the government we elected citizens to office for two years and then they came before the people again, upon the principle that there ought to be frequent elections. Our ancestors who brought Charles to the block wanted annual parliaments. Gov. Bullock said he had no reason to take the oath—that he has been a traitor to us and now was our ruler. They gave him four years and a very good chance for perpetuity. Troup, Jackson, Forsyth, Gilmer and other illustrious governors had only two years and went to the people again for re-election. No body is afraid to go before them who has done his duty. He glad to come back home to his people and receive their condemnation if they are against him, or their applause if they approve him. If his record is good they will say to him: Return! You have served us well and we will honor you again." That is something for a freeman to work for.

Well they took the senate and they elect it for four years. In the greater part of the history of Georgia—the best part, in fact—the senators and representatives were elected annually. When I went to the legislature we had a senator and sometimes three or four representatives from a county. We met in "the halls of our fathers." I remained there until they sent me abroad to Washington City. I served with men who had been twenty and thirty years members of the legislature. There were the Dunnings, and Wofford, of Habersham, and many others. They could not get away from the legislature without running away [Laughter.] But they wanted these fellows for four years. When they got through with them they went out by this system of rotation, so as never to be heard of again. It would be Floyd county's senator this time and the next time it is Bartow's, and so on. When a fellow did get in, he generally said "now's my chance and I'll make my jack here!" and they generally did it. [Applause.] They were not responsible to anybody and did not expect to have any constituency. I only know two members of the body that ever got back again, and they were Judge Reese from Wilkes, my own district, and Col. Lesser, of Savannah. If there has been any other he has escaped my notice. Once out their time don't come around again for twelve years and in some of the districts where there are four or five counties, for twenty years, and it might as well have been prohibited them by the constitution from being eligible again. But no nation or government is so strong as to suffer nothing by cutting off its best men after four years of service. The country don't furnish such men fast enough. [Laughter.] Under the old system we had no "investigations." Then a charge was a stain; now a fellow only wants to keep out of the penitentiary. If he can bribe a jury he don't care what is proven on him. Why here is one of their great Christian soldiers, General Howard, who plead the statute of limitations to escape punishment for some of his freedman's bureau thefts. [Applause.] But such is the history of the republican party and has been since 1861. From that day to this robbery and fraud have been the elements of its cohesion. But it is crumbling. [Applause.] It may be the order of Providence that we should cleanse ourselves, before entering again upon the control of the government, for we needed it! Laughter and applause.] The Jews had to do so in olden times before they could enter upon their inheritance, and to get the great blessing of free self-government it seems to be the will of Providence that we should wait—that traitors should die and the young men be cleansed of their leprosy—that we may enter the "holy land" pure and spotless! [Cheers.] In the formation of this constitution I did not get all the great principles engrafted that I wanted, but I believe the people got a better instrument by taking what the majority wanted, rather than what I wanted. By taking the senate and legislature every year, they would have to come before us frequently and if they had not served us well we could have told them to go hence without day. [Applause.] But the representatives were elected for two years and had two sessions. The house of representatives, under that system tried for seven years to annul this constitution and the senate would not permit it. The senate said it was a good thing for them and Bullock, but now the places that knew them shall know them no more forever. [Laughter and applause.] They ought to thank God that their deeds are blotted from the remembrance of men. [Cheers.] God is merciful to them that they are unremembered, and thatonly the slow unmoving finger of scorn is pointed against them, where they may be enjoying the fruits of the prostitution of office for gain. [Applause.] We did not want them for four years. If they deserve to go back they will be returned. I have been voted for by every man in my district, on one side or the other, and have gone back every time. When my party kicked up a fuss about my voting for the compromise of 1851. I said to them that it made no difference to me. There were people enough to vote for me on account of it to elect me anyhow. My experience with the people is that they forgive their servants too much. A just man has nothing to fear from them. Who wants to represent a people that do not want him? Show me such a man and I will show you a man who loves nothing half so well as self-and who is not fit to be trusted anywhere. [Applause.]

In the judiciary, in the olden time, we gave our supreme judges six years and the bench was adorned by the most illustrious men that any country could boast. There was Lumpkin, who laid down his life, broken-hearted at the loss of the liberties of his country. [Applause.] Another was the old illustrious Roman of them all, who still lives to adorn the bench and illustrate Georgia—the present chief justice! [Applause.] There is your supreme court, and under this new constitution we have brought them back to the old lines. It is said that under this system they will partake of popular prejudices. I have never considered that so great an evil. I admit to a weakness for popular prejudices for I partake of them myself. There is more wisdom in the people any day than there is in one man's head. I have seen men in the jury box, before whom lawyers were pleading and appealing to passions and prejudice, and as a lawyer for half a century, I have wondered that juries are so often right, and not that they are sometimes wrong. I believe to-day, before my Maker, that if all people were deemed incapable of self-government who were subject to be swayed by their passions and prejudices, I would be opposed to a republican form of government. [Applause.] I should say: Give us a king! as the Jews did when they got tired of the judges—But they repented of it after awhile. There are a great many wicked and foolish people in the country, but our system has proven itself, until overthrown by intrigue, capable of maintaining itself, and under it the people can retain their liberty from century to century. [Applause.] Six years are long enough to try any judge. They are now to be elected by the legislature. A great many people say that wont do. But all these judges whom I have told you of, and who honored Georgia were put there by the legislature. The people cannot vote for them; the country is too vast and the people do not know the men. They should come from the people and the next best thing to a popular election is for the people to appoint their chosen representatives to do it for them. They have a better opportunity to know and to judge of the qualifications, morally and professionally, of the candidates. Were did Crawford come from? How came he on the bench? Where did Lamar and Smith Clayton come from? And Judge Berrien? Who made him a judge? They were made judges by the legislature—by the representatives of the people. They served with honor until they dropped into their graves, having the approval of all honest men. [Applause.] They were elected by the legislature from 1777 to 1852, when a change was made, but that change was soon abolished and the old system remained until 1861. Then a great portion of the live blood and heart of the state was in the field. The cry went out that the country was in danger an dthey rushed to every bloody field from here to Gettysburg and from here to Louisiana. Then it was said, let the governor appoint them. It was done. When Bullock came in he made an innovation. He said give me judges for twelve years; give me the supreme and circuit judges and a notary public in every magistrate's district in each county. I will take care not to commission any justices of the peace. The scheme was to put the government in his hands, and try it by his minions and make you stand in awe of him—to make you tremble and fear to be free. [Applause.] That was not the will of the people nor their judiciary.

I have gone through all this to show you that when we made this new constitution we made it for the people. [Applause.] This was the only convention that ever met in Georgia that represented the people—it was the very first one. All others were called by counties or political sub-divisions, slightly unequal. For instance your district here had seven members in the convention and the fifteenth district had one. In the legislature—in the senate—they have had fifteen times the power you have had. I sat by my friend Mr Johnson here in the convention and I do not think any one of the men in the fifteenth district is worth seven of him [Laughter.] In the convention you stood man for man. We chose that system which would enable the people hereafter, by the legislature, to put the representation on population and interest. Everybody's interest should be represented. In Georgia population represents every interest of the people. These counties down in the interior, have very little to represent. The three-member and two-member counties represent all the leading interests of Georgia—mercantile, railroad, corporation and manufacturing interests. Under the system every honest interest in the state can be represented. There are to be no more lobbies. We have killed them at one blow [Cheers.] They disappear. We will make the men who composed them go and make their money by work and not out of the public treasury, whose gold is, in its last analysis, "the sweat of the poor" [Applause.] Government, you must know, cannot make a dollar. It can spend dollars wisely or squander them foolishly, but it cannot make anything. The editor has gone forth by the Creator that man shall have his bread only by the sweat of his face! Government can make nothing—it can't even make a fig-leaf to cover the nakedness of old mother Eve. [Laughter.] The power of creating was reserved to God, and and not given to governments. The public treasury is the public purse, and is to be expended from for the common benefit of the common people. When used for improper purposes it is a sin. It should not be put here to clear out your rivers. Not a cent of it was ever put out that way by my vote. It should not be expended here or in the northwest for any such purposes. What you call public benefit is a public curse. You say the north and west do this and that you are only doing it to "get even" You can't do that! They have been stealing it and are you going to steal to get even with them? They have had a hundred years of practice at it, and no man in your district can learn it half so well in a life time. Don't degrade your representative by sending them there for that purpose. Georgia never gave such a vote in her whole history before the war. [Appause.] But men say that times have changed. I say so, too! But these principles do not change. This constitution of the United States is just the same as it was when it came from the fathers—dot for dot, letter for letter, and line for line, except the recent amendments which relate to the negro. They had to have the smell of the negro on it somewhere, but with that exception it is the same old constitution. I don't believe in that new part of it, but I speak to those who may do so. Man proposes and God disposes. They cannot long violate these great principles. They may do so for a brief span. Every man can see it is wrong. It is a violation of a great principle of justice, to draw from the whole people of the country to benefit the few, and if you go into that game with the yankees you are no only great fools, but you will find that it went pay. And that last is generally the best argument with the most of us. [Llaughter and applause.]

We have now gotten through with these three branches of government. Every government has them. The old Kaiser has them. He has got a constitution, so said, and representative bodies. He tells them: You may go along, but when it comes to me I'll break it when I choose. He has got the integrity to say: "Here is the German soldiery and ten millions that I robbed from France, and if you don't do to suit me. I'll drive you out!" [Laughter.] Italy has them. Russia has them, except that she has no representative bodies. There they go on the principle of the old savage tribes. The czar is the supreme power. When the old patriarchs of the Greek church at Constantinople fell out as to who should be pope, Nicolas sent down word: "I am pope in Russia!" [Laughter.] Or, in the words of Louis XIV, of France: "I am the state!" As to the fight they are in over there now, I want the Turks whipped because they are intruders for centuries gone, and because they have oppressed my people, but I would rather anybody else would whip them than the Russians [Laughter and applause.] I don't want the Russians to gain anything by it. I want it to be a barren sceptre and no son of the Russians to inherit it. I want the dominion to depart from the Russian house. I want all men to have their rights and oppression put under the feet of freemen, whether in the Caucasus or on the Danube. [Cheers.] I would not be a valuable ally to either one of them in this fight. [Applause.]

One of the greatest evils of modern government is the leaving open of treasury doors. I told you that true republican government was comprised of three branches, all of them checked, one by the others. In olden times the king was the terror of freemen. Later on it was the lords and the people all looked for protection and relief to the commons. Now the time has come when the people must guard against the commons—against their own representatives. The time has come when the states have new enemies—corporations, that conquer congress and drain the people's treasury. They spread all over the land and we have suffered ten times more from their exactions in Georgia than we have from Bullock's government. When we left the treasury open they gathered there and consummated their purposes through the body of your representatives, under your constitution of '68 as well as Bullock's. It was not their fault either. It was the fault of leaving the opportunity to their using. When we met we saw these evils. When I was a boy there was not a railroad or large corporation in the land, yet the people rose up and put down the United States bank when it had only thirty millions of capital. They feared its influence and power, because of its wealth. Now we have 350 banks and $250,000,000 of capital and all under control of the government. They are all contrivances to rob labor of its wages and the poor of their earnings. [Cheers.] These railroad corporations have gone on until, through the cheapening of the cost of every screw, bolt, axle and wheel used by them, the cost of transportation is not one tenth what it was when they got their charters, but still they take every cent they can extort from the people. The thieves get together once a month at the Kimball house to see how much more the people can be made to stand up under. Their cry is—let us divide the plunder of which we have robbed labor. This constitution says they shall do it no longer! [Applause.] It says "you have robbed the people long enough. We did not make you to master us!" [Cheers.] Like fire, they are good servants, but devilish destructive masters [Cheers.] This constitution says there shall be no extortion and no discriminations, and the legislature shall see to it. Just rates shall be established and maintained. I said in the convention and repeat it here, that the right to fix tariffs is as old as the constitution itself. Tolls are fixed by the legislature or the ruler. In our government all the great interests are represented—the railroads included. But when it comes to fixing tariffs they say we should let them take what they please. Somebody must fix the rates, and I say the great body of the people should fix them and not those who are to profit by them. No man is a good judge in his own case. The Bible says so, human law say so, human experience says so. [Applause.] Burns says so:

"When self the wavering balance shakes,
It's seldom right adjusted!"

No just man wants to sit on his own case and no honest man will. [Applause.] Everything you make is carried by these roads. They are the transporters of nearly the entire consumption and production of the state of Georgia. They sometimes say they do not make money. The Georgia and Central roads have made 10 per cent from the day they were chartered. They lost when they went to running against God Almighty and His rivers in Alabama and into speculations with other railroads.

What has the world done since I have been a man? A Frenchman, Daguerre, has made light our portrait painter. They can now take all our faces for a trifle. The oil painter is nowhere. There is a portrait painter who, when they took away his calling, turned to another field. Morse, a capital Yankee from Connecticut, (for all Yankees are not bad men, there are some good men among them who have fought nobly, and the smell of fire is not upon their garments, [cheers] what did he do? He did what the prophets did not think possible. You remember when the old prophet looked up and saw the lightnings leaping from cloud to cloud and playing in grandeur across the heavens, though his lips were touched with celestial fire, said: "Who can hold the lightning in his hand?" Professor Morse seized it and made it obey the will of man and carry our news to every continent of the land and isle of the sea. [Applause.] The application of steam has cheapened transportation and opened new ways to commerce. Every invention of man has aided in these great enterprises. When the inventor has had his seventeen years under the law, his inventions fall to his fellow men. Whenever they have fallen to the lot of men these railroads have taken them up and utilized them, and charge you for what belongs to you. This constitution says that such things shall no longer exist. [Cheers.] It is spoliation. These vast corporations, with cables to China, through oceans and across continents, with railroads to the Pacific and far north, have demanded vast capital for their operations. Ever since he days of the Roman empire such corporations have been regarded as dangerous to public interests. These railroads have got too powerful for the people, for the legislatures and the very bench trembles under their wheels. Therefore keep the control of them close to you. Let your representatives make frequent returns to you and so that their hands are clean of any participation in maintaining those evils which have grown unbearable and to correct which I put these principles into this constitution. [Applause.] We must put the sting of disability into the temptation. We must check these corporations and limit legislative power. So it is put into this constitution—a principle that will live forever until the republic is overthrown—that the legislature shall no more endorse bonds. [Applause.] Of the ten millions that we owe eight of them are for the loan of state credit. That is against scripture, too. [Laughter.] The Macon and Brunswick road was the first to get state aid. That was done, too, in "the halls of our fathers" [Laughter.] It didn't pay and now we are running it ourselves. We put two or three hundred thousand dollars into the road from Columbus to Rome, and sold it the other day for forty odd thousand dollars—and have not got even that yet. Then there was another one starting from Rome off to the west—somewhere toward sun-down [laughter], but it got its bonds, and now where is it? Echo answers "where!" [applause] As Jere Black says—"They understood the black-art!" They didn't want taxes—they wanted bonds. The price made no difference to them. If they sold at 10 cents on the dollar and made a $100,000 by the job, it was a snug theft. We have not indorsed a bond that wasn't a loss except the Air Line bonds, and the reason of that was that the thieves made a ring in New York to swindle the stockholders. As Georgia held the first mortgage bonds it was necessary to pay them in order to rob the other people. They just let down our little piece of meat in order to get a bigger chunk. [Laughter and applause.] That is our history. Wherever we have put the aid it has gone to loss. Our new constitution says we shall never hereafter give a bond for anything except the public defense. We can arm the militia and ought to do it. Even Tom Scott, the railroad king, (for they not only usurp the powers, but the titles of royalty,) [laughter] says: "Give us an army of a hundred thousand men!" What for? "We have combined to rob labor of its wages and get them down to where it won't stand it!" You make them live in a house and reduce them till they can't pay the rent; the laborer can't shoe his children or give them half rations. They strike and make rows. They say: "We had as well die by the sword as by famine!" Oppression makes men wild, as well as famine. Instead of giving this king his hundred thousand soldiers they ought to give him a rope. He ought to be hung! [Applause.] If these poor fellows take him out and hang him, they can't call me out in the militia to save him! [Cheers.] Capital is too strong in this country. The law should tolerate no oppression. Money has been levied out of the people and put into the pockets of favorites. They have cheated you out of it and now that they have got it, you should see to it that they do not use it to oppress the humble, honest sons of Georgia. [Applause.] In this constitution you have stopped all such public robbery, and I say if there was not another line in it but that, for that it deserves immortality! [Applause.] You have locked the treasury and put the key in the pockets of the people. These things are worth an eternity of suffering, for they will bring eternal blessings. Applause. [Gen. Toombs here referred to the capital location and favored Atlanta heartily. He took the precise grounds that he set forth in his letter of recent date and the argument need not be repeated in this report.]

Gen. Toombs then spoke of the homestead. He said: I considered the homestead of 1868 a fraud and a sham. It was not made to protect women and children. It was an effort to array together the same men that Catiline took—the gamblers, thieves and outcasts—when he wanted to overturn the liberties of Rome. Bullock gave $3,000 in gold—nearly $5,000 or $6,000 with the premium on gold added at that time and twice as much as the average of the people of Georgia had, or ever will have. They thought to make a party of the dangerous classes. They wanted them to stand by them and perpetuate them in power. They failed.

Congress put much of their infamous scheme under foot, although it left the homestead. Now the matter is open to you again. So far as I am concerned I give you my own views. I have been in favor of a homestead and a liberal one. I do not look to the interests of either the creditor or the debtor. I look to the good of the public. I think it better to withdraw the homes of women and children in this country from the reach of traffic than to have all the property that could come from the gold of Ophir. [Applause.] What is to become of them, if the wickedness, folly and vices of the husband can strip them of home and shelter? There is the public road! They are wanderers and outcasts! Every man brings them no change nor the better—only new miseries. They are on the road to the poor house—from there to the chain-gang or the hunt of vice! I would give them a home where they can live virtuously and happily, and not hear to steal their bread. I would raise the daughters where they would be ornaments to society, and the sons useful to the world—and I would do it if I had to break down the last vestige of credit. [Applause.] But it is not necessary to resort to that. This new homestead is protected; it is under the law of dower; it is not a cheat in valuation; it is given to the woman for life and and to her children, and when she dies and is gathered to her God, she leaves it to her children. It is not large—not a principality—but a place where they can make an honest living, dwell in virtue and happiness and raise sons and daughters unto the commonwealth, that future generations will rise up and call blessed. So I say, again, I am for a homestead for the poor, for the defenseless, for the widows and the orphans of the glorious old mother state. Long continued applause.

The speech made a profound impression and was unanimously applauded by those who heard it.

A Musical Sensation

Yesterday afternoon a mule drawing a dray loaded with kegs of beer took fright on Hunter street, and running down turned into Pryor, scattering the kegs through the street. It was not until the fractious mule arrived at the passenger depot that he was arrested in his wild career. The driver, who remained in his place, turned the animal again into Pryor street, with a full head of steam. He raced not far behind a drove of mules and undertook to turn from Pryor into Mitchell street, rather abruptly when the dray struck the rock post at the corner. The mule and dray halted suddenly. The negro driver, however, John Class, continued until he landed in the middle of the street on his face, fifteen feet distant. The mule walked half around the stone block and subsided. Many witnesses of the accident ran forward and found the poor driver seriously hurt. There was a hole in the right side of his forehead, which, had the skull not been of substantial material, would certainly have caused his immediate death. The negro was conveyed to his home and at last accounts still survived.

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A Card.

Editors Constitution: In your issue of yesterday some friends of mine announced my name as a candidate for the legislature. This announcement was without my knowledge or approbation, and while I highly appreciate their friendship for me, still I am unwilling to enter a race which is purely a personal scramble for place. If I could be elected it would be at the cost of more personal effort than I am willing to make